

# THE CRITIC.

Vol. XXII.—No. 570.

JUNE 8, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FANCY

FAIR, to be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, July 20th, 1861.—CONTRIBUTIONS for the same are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received at the chambers, 15, Bedford-street, W.C.

By order of the Council, J. W. ANSON, Sec.

## SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT.

President, WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, Esq.—SUBSCRIPTIONS from one penny upwards, in aid of a NATIONAL MONUMENT to be inaugurated at the Tricentenary Anniversary April 23rd, 1864, will be received at 1, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, London, by ADOLPHUS FRANCIS, Secretary.—A public meeting will be held shortly at Drury-lane Theatre.

## SWITZERLAND.—THE CONFLAGRATION at GLARUS.

A SUBSCRIPTION is OPEN, on behalf of the sufferers by the late catastrophe, which, by the sudden destruction of nearly 300 houses, has deprived upwards of 3000 persons of their homes and necessaries of life.

The Swiss resident in this country, and all benevolent persons sympathizing with the case, are earnestly solicited to send their contributions to the Swiss Consulate-General, 21, Old Broad-street, City; or to Messrs. GLYX and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street.

Amount already subscribed, 597l. 3s.

## BOOK-HAWKING UNION.

Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Chairman of Committee.—The Lord Bishop of ROCHESTER. The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock: His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York in the chair.

The Lord Bishops of Oxford and Rochester, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Archbishop of Surrey, and Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P., have promised to take part in the proceedings.

Hon. (Rev. PETER LILLY, Kenworth, Derby. Secs. (Rev. NICHOLAS J. RIDLEY, Hollington-house, Newbury, Berks.

Tickets may be obtained of the Hon. Secs.: Messrs. Aylott and Son, 8, Paternoster-row; Mr. Skelington, 163, Piccadilly; and at Willis's Rooms.

## MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOK SOCIETIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES, and READING ROOMS, in every part of the Country, are supplied from this Extensive Library with New and Choice Books, on Hire.

Two or Three Families in any Neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain Copies of the Best New Works in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL, and the HIGHER CLASS OF FICTION, without disappointment or delay.

The present rate of increase exceeds One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Volumes per Annum, consisting chiefly of Works of permanent Interest and Value.

Lists of the principal Works at present in circulation, and of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 509, 510, and 511, New Oxford-street, and 20, 21, and 22, Museum-street, London; 74 and 76, Cross-street, Manchester; and 45, New-street, Birmingham.

## SAVAGE CLUB AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—An AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, supported by Members of the above Club, and other gentlemen connected with Literature and Art, will take place at this Theatre on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1861. The following, amongst others, have already promised their assistance: Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. J. Hollingshead, Mr. J. J. Lowe, Mr. J. C. Liddell, Mr. Horace St. John, Mr. Kenny Meadows, Mr. C. J. Liddell, Mr. Julian Portch, Mr. Charles Bennett, Mr. W. M'Connell, Mr. J. Barnard, Mr. Gratton Cooke, Mr. C. Furtado.

The performance will consist of THE WRECK ASHORE; and original Burlesque, written expressly for the occasion by Messrs. J. R. Planche, F. Talford, Henry J. Byron, Leicester Buckingham, Andrew Halliday, Edmund Falconer, and William Brough, entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON. Characters by the Authors of the Burlesque, and other Members of the Club.

Stage Manager, Mr. E. Falconer; Acting Manager, Mr. William Brough.

Private Boxes, 2s. 2d. and upwards; Stalls, 1s. 1s.; Seats on Grand Tier, 10s.; First Tier, 7s. Admission to the Stalls can only be obtained by means of a ticket issued by the committee, for which application should be made, by letter, to the Acting Manager.

Savage Club, 11, Catherine-street, Strand.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

At a Preliminary meeting of intending Metropolitan Exhibitors, held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., on the invitation of the Right Honourable the Lord MAYOR, who presided, the following Resolutions were submitted, and agreed to nem. con.:

1st. Proposed by Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, Bart., seconded by Mr. Hunt, of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill.

That in order to promote a full representation in the International Exhibition of the present state of the numerous Metropolitan Industries, which are detailed in the list published by her Majesty's Commissioners, to allot space among Metropolitan Exhibitors, and generally to advise her Majesty's Commissioners, it is expedient that intending Exhibitors should form themselves into Trade Committees for each of the classes and sub-classes of the Exhibition not already assigned to any National Committee.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. P. Graham, seconded by Mr. Thornthwaite.

That to facilitate business, each Trade Committee elect a Sub-committee of Management, to consist of three persons.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Crace, seconded by Mr. Huber.

That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be requested to allow a general meeting of the Exhibitors to be held at the Mansion-house when convenient to his Lordship, and that the Society of Arts be requested to allow the use of the Great Room in the Adelphi for the meeting of the Trade Committees.

4th. Proposed by Mr. De la Rue, seconded by Mr. Vignoles.

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for the use of the Mansion-house on this occasion, and for the ability with which he has presided; and to Mr. Cole for the valuable advice he has rendered to this meeting.

## CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c. &c. Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of copyright works of art in ceramic statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chromo-lithographs, &c.; with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes.

Specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

Prospectus forwarded on application to

I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

\* The Subscription List closes in July.

## ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING

the KNOWLEDGE OF ART), 24, Old Bond-street.

ON VIEW, daily from Ten till Five, REDUCED WATER-COLOUR COPIES from various Frescoes by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, &c. Admission Free.

Subscription for Annual Publications, 12 1/2.

For Prospectuses and List of Works on Sale, apply to the Assistant-Secretary.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

## MEMORIAL to the late Sir CHARLES

BARRY, F.R.S., R.A.—As there is reason to believe that permission will be granted to erect a Marble Statue of Sir Charles Barry in the New Palace at Westminster, when the requisite funds are provided, noblemen and gentlemen who may desire to do honour to the memory of that eminent architect, are invited to forward their subscriptions to Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing Cross, with whom an account has been opened for the "Barry Memorial," in the names of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Lieut-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H., F.R.S.; Sir Charles L. Eastlake, F.R.S.; President R.A.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A.; William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., M.P.; President R.I.B.A.; who have consented to act as treasurers and trustees.

M. DIGBY WYATT, } Hon. Secs.

CHARLES C. NELSON, }

To whom it is requested that all communications may be addressed, at the Rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

## MR. BOURCICAULT begs to draw the

attention of the Managers of Provincial Theatres to the fact that, during his absence in the United States, he permitted all plays belonging to him to be performed in the provinces free of charge, and thus Managers have performed Louis XI., Faust and Marguerite, Janet Fride, Love in a Maze, and other valuable copyrights without payment. Mr. Bourcicault, knowing the difficulty that struggling managers, especially those in small theatres, have to gain a livelihood, made this concession, which he regrets to find has not met with, in many instances, a proper return. Copyrights which Mr. Bourcicault specially reserved for his own use have been stolen, the titles of plays altered to disguise them, so that their performance might escape notice, and other means resorted to, very unworthy of the parties who have been kindly and liberally treated. Thus his drama Jessie Brown, copyrighted under the title of The Tiger of Cawnpore, and his drama The Life of an Actress, have been used without his permission. It is most painful to appeal to the law to protect rights which the parties themselves, in common gratitude, should be the first to respect.

THE PRESS.

## WANTED, an elderly man, as EDITOR

and REPORTER on a provincial paper, a single man and accustomed to book-keeping, jobbing, and news preferred. None but good testimonials need apply.

Apply, stating age, terms, &c., to "A. B.," Post-office, Rotherham.

## ASSISTANT EDITOR WANTED, on a

Provincial Daily Paper, of liberal politics. Salary 250l. per annum.

Apply, with references, to "R. S. T.," care of Mr. White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

## WANTED, by a Reporter on a Daily

Paper, a SITUATION in July. A Weekly preferred.

Address "A. B.," 91, Washington-road, Sheffield.

## TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—

A Competent Original Writer and Verbatim Reporter of long experience, is OPEN TO EDIT and REPORT for a Provincial Weekly Newspaper. Highest testimonials and references.—Address, "X.," 169, Albany-street, N.W., London.

## THE PRESS.—A Verbatim and General

REPORTER, of undeniable character and good references, is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Is a good paragraphist, and has a thorough knowledge of the business of a Provincial Newspaper Office.

Address "REPORTER," Brighton Observer Office, Brighton.

## THE PRESS.—The Editor of a first-class

Commercial Journal in one of the chief towns of England, will be shortly OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT on either the Metropolitan or Provincial Press. He is an excellent SUB-EDITOR, an Able and Experienced Writer, and has had great success in the conducting of newspapers. Unexceptionable references.

Address for a month, "F. N. PRESS," care of Messrs. Eyre and Co., 32, Bonvic-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and

others.—A respectable and energetic party, having an established connection among Advertisers, is desirous of REPRESENTING a first-class Publication on salary or commission. No objection to push a good daily or weekly paper in the large provincial towns.

"K. L.," No. 47, Gerrard-street, Soho, W.

## CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—WANTED

TO PURCHASE, the COPYRIGHT of a WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER, of moderately high tone in respect to Church Politics.

Address W. JAQUET, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING of BOOK-WORK and NEWSPAPERS. Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditto (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feeder machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the OVERSEER, 316, Strand, W.C.

## THE ARTS.

### SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 3, Pall-mall east (close to the National Gallery) from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Sec.

NOW OPEN.

### HISTORY of WATER COLOUR

PAINTING. An Exhibition of Paintings from Private Collections, illustrating the History of the Art at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Daily from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Admission One Shilling. Catalogues 6d.

### ROME will SHORTLY be CLOSED at

BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, the theatre of which world-famed Exhibition is NOW OPEN at the reduced charge of ONE SHILLING, including Rome, Messina, and Switzerland. Daily from ten till dusk.

### SECOND ANNUAL CITY EXHIBITION

of PAINTINGS by MODERN ARTISTS is now OPEN at HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S GALLERY. Entrance by 28, Cornhill. Admission on presentation of private address card.

### THE WORCESTER SOCIETY of ARTS.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION, August 1861.—Works of Art intended for this Exhibition must be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at the Society's Rooms, Pierpoint-street, Worcester, or to Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, London, on or before the 8th August next.

Further particulars, and a copy of the notice to artists, may be obtained on application to RICHARD BAYLIS, 7, Tything, Worcester, 32nd May 1861. Secretary.

### EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS, ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION, 1861.

Patroness.—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of this branch of art than is possible at the general annual Exhibition in the autumn, the Council have determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on the 17th of June, to continue to the end of July.

On this occasion the opportunity of exhibiting will not be confined to a lists and to private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally.

Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than the first week in June.

Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward.

Parties willing to contribute are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.

A copy of the Regulations, and other particulars, may be obtained on application to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. RICHARD ASPDEN, 95, Mosley-street, Manchester.

HENRY COOK, Hon. Sec.

The GENERAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in Oil and Water-Colours, will take place in the autumn, as usual.

### LAZARUS, COME FORTH!—This

great PICTURE, by R. DOWLING, is now on VIEW at BETJEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d. Fridays and Saturdays 1s.

### SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briern-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

### SALES by AUCTION.

The Valuable Library collected by the Rev. SAMUEL KNIGHT, D.D., Author of the Lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus.

### MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON are

preparing for SALE by AUCTION the extensive and important LIBRARY collected by the Rev. SAMUEL KNIGHT, D.D., comprising the works of the most esteemed authors, principally English Theology and History, in remarkably fine condition.

The Crown Lease of the Parthenon Club, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, with possession at Lady-day 1862.

### MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and

LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the CROWN LEASE, for an unexpired term of 57 years at a ground rent of 100l. per annum, of that noble pile of BUILDINGS, with courtyard, on the east side of Regent-street, Waterloo-place, now occupied by the Parthenon Club; on lease to the Parthenon Club for a term which will expire at Lady-day 1862, at 1950l. per annum, but which rent has been reduced to 1000l. per annum, in consideration of a premium of 7000l. At the expiration of the club lease there is no doubt that a rental of at least 2500l. per annum may be readily obtained, from the situation, capabilities, and extent of the property. More detailed advertisements will shortly appear. The property may be viewed by introduction only to the Secretary.

Further particulars to be obtained of Messrs. BOLTON, BEL-FOUR, and BOLTON, Elm-court, Temple; and at the offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, No. 6, Lancaster-place, W.C.

### CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.—A vacancy

having occurred through the prefratation of the Rev. PRECENTOR and MINOR CANON THOMAS TREMAN, applications from clergymen wishing to fill these offices should be sent to SILAS SAUL, Esq., Chapter Clerk, Carlisle, as soon as possible, as a Chapter will be held on the 24th of June next.

In addition to the ordinary clerical testimonials, a certificate of musical competency will be required. The salary is 1300l. per annum.

Carlisle, 30th May 1861.

## MUSIC.

**MR. KUHE** begs to announce that his **GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT** will take place at **St. James's Hall**, on Thursday, June 29. Full particulars will be duly announced.  
12, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.

**MADAME CATHERINE HAYES** has the honour to announce her first **MATINEE MUSICALE**, to take place on Tuesday, June 25, at 25, Park-lane, by the kind permission of Mrs. Dawson Reed.

Tickets, one Guinea each, to be obtained of the principal Music-sellers; and of Madame HAYES, at her residence, 13, Westbourne-park, W.

**HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL**, in the Cathedral and Shire Hall, September 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, under the Especial Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT. His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. G. TOWNSEND SMITH, Hon. Sec.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY**, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Friday, June 14.—COSTA'S ORATORIO ELLI. Principal vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Sainton Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santini, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and stalls 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, 6, in Exeter-hall.

**MISS ARABELLA GODDARD**, at Mr. HATTON'S GREAT ANNUAL CONCERT, St. James's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, will perform a new piece, composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. HATTON, on the Blue Bells of Scotland, the Harmonious Blacksmith, and will accompany Mr. Sims Reeves in Beethoven's "Adelaide."

Tickets, 1s., 2s., 4s., and 7s., to be had of Mr. AUSTIN, St. James's Hall, and at all the Music-sellers.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL**.—Mrs. ANDERSON'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

Tickets can be obtained at Mrs. ANDERSON'S residence, 24, Nottingham-place; of ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street; CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street; R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street; KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at AUSTIN'S Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, Area, or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Tickets for the Unreserved Places 7s. and 2s. 6d.

**BENEDICT'S UNDOINE**.—This favourite cantata will be performed at Mr. BENEDICT'S CONCERT on June 24, at St. James's Hall, with the following powerful cast:—Undine, Mlle. Tiliens; Bertalda, Mme. Rainon-Dolby; Kùlshorn, Mr. Gustavus Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, supported by the choir of the Vocal Association (200 voices), and a complete and efficient orchestra.

A few Stalls, for which immediate application is solicited, to be had of Messrs LEADER and COCK 42 and 63, New Bond-street, where the who of the music is published.

**SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI** has the honour to announce that he will give a **MATINEE MUSICALE** at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, July 1st, to commence at half-past two o'clock. Vocalists:—Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Levens-Sherington, Signor Gardoni, Signor Gastav Garcia. Instrumentalists:—Piano, Miss Arabella Goddard; harp, Mr. Boleyn Reeves; violoncello, Herr Lidel; guitar and concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi. Conductor, Signor Regondi. On this occasion Signor Giulio Regondi will play (for the first time) a new concerto MS., composed expressly for him by Mouque. Reserved seats, half-a-guinea; unreserved tickets 7s. each; to be had of all the principal music-sellers; and of Signor GIULIO REGONDI 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, &c.—WANTED**, a SITUATION, by a young man who has been connected with the business seventeen years, and who understands the Counter Trade, Book-keeping, Book-binding, Machine Binding, and has a slight knowledge of Printing.  
Address HERBERT SCOTT, care of Mr. White, Camden-street, Doncaster.

**TO STATIONERS**.—The Advertiser, aged 25, wishes to meet with a SITUATION in a first-class Retail House in Town, West End preferred. Has had upwards of nine years' experience in the General Stationery and Fancy Business.  
Address "J. W. E." 68, Bold-street, Liverpool.

**A YOUNG LADY**, age 19, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in the Stationery, Berlin wool, or any other light business. She has not been engaged before, and will therefore give the first six months. She speaks French well. Unexceptionable references.  
Address "A. B." Post office, Ramsgate Kent.

**TO PRINTERS.—WANTED**, by the advertiser, with a thorough knowledge of jobbing, book and news work, and London and other experience as overseer, a SITUATION.  
For reference &c. address "TYP." Mr. Mason's, Printer's Broker, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF**, situation in the centre of a flourishing market town, in the north of England, a **PRINTING and STATIONERY BUSINESS**. Coming-in, including fixtures, goodwill, &c., 1000.  
Address "W. D." 6, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS**. To be DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, a **BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS**, in the fashionable watering-place, Great Yarmouth. The shop is situated in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the town; has modern fittings, and the stock new within the last three years, and is in excellent condition. Tenders for the stock separately will be received. Incoming would be under 300.  
Further particulars may be had of Messrs. SPELMAN, Valuers, Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

**STEWART WANTED**, for the Reform Club.—Written applications, stating the salary required, and enclosing testimonials, to be addressed to the Committee, 104, Pall-mall, on or before the 17th June.

**DEPOSIT ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK**.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or according to the amount, at from seven to thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.  
4, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

## THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

## APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY*, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.  
*Notice*.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

**ENGLISH ASSISTANT** in a Yorkshire academy for young gentlemen. One from 20 to 25 years of age, with unexceptionable testimonials of character and ability, and possessed of experience in tuition, is wanted. Must be able to teach, in addition to the usual subjects, arithmetic in theory and practice, mensuration, English grammar, and composition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3756, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECOND MASTER** of a foundation school near London. Must be a graduate of one of the Universities, and unmarried. His chief duty will be to superintend the mathematical studies, although he will be expected to assist the head master in the classical department, as well as in the general discipline of the school. Salary in money 125l., with board and lodging; age under 32. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded before June 15. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3758, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECOND MASTER** of an endowed school in Wales. Must be a member of the Church of England, and possess a good knowledge of arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, Greek, Latin, and English, so as to take the junior classes in all these subjects. Stipend 45l. and one-fourth of the capitation fees (which realised last year about 60l.), together with the privilege of taking boarders. Candidates to send in testimonials, stating age, and whether married, before June 15. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3790, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THIRD MASTER** of a foundation school near London, to teach geography, writing, arithmetic, and the general elements of an English education. Must be unmarried; age under 32. Salary in money 80l., with board and lodging. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded before June 15. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3792, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL MASTER** (resident) wanted, after the Midsummer vacation, in a large military school near London. He will be required to take a share of the duty out of school. Salary 90l. Applications to be accompanied by testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3794, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a Wiltshire endowed school. He will be required to teach English, with Latin and Greek to juniors, also good mathematics and French. Salary 50l., with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3796, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a parochial school in Scotland. Teachers qualified and desirous of the appointment to forward application, in their own handwriting, accompanied by certificates of their qualifications, and stating their experience in teaching, by the 1st of July next. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3798, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ENGLISH JUNIOR ASSISTANT**, in a select establishment of twelve pupils, in the northern suburbs of London. He must be well versed in history and geography, and competent to teach Euclid. A young man about 20 years of age, and from the North (Inverness or Aberdeen) would be preferred. Salary offered 25l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3800, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT** in a boarding and day school, near Bristol, to teach English, arithmetic, writing, and Latin to the younger boys. Salary at least 20l. per annum, with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3802, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a family, residing near Oxford. Required a young lady, about 21 years of age, and who is competent to teach English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Applicants to state what salary they require, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3804, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a family; there will be five pupils, ages between 6 and 16. A good knowledge of English, German, French, and music is required. Age between 24 and 34. Salary from 40l. to 50l. Applicants to communicate such information as they think would be required by parents wishing to find a lady to whom they could commit with confidence the important charge of educating their children. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3806, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SUPERIOR GOVERNESS**, for three children, ages 9, 8, and 7. Required a lady competent to impart instruction in all the branches of a solid education, including object lessons, elements of natural science, thorough music, and, if possible, drawing. Applicants to state qualifications, references, age, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3808, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a ladies' school; one possessed of experience in tuition, and competent to teach English in all its branches, with arithmetic and the use of the globes; a knowledge of music, French, and drawing is desirable. Applicant to state age, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3810, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS PUPIL** wanted in a first-class ladies' seminary in Scotland. The young lady would be required to assist in teaching the junior pupils during two hours a day. This offer possesses superior educational advantages, and the charge will be moderate; the locality is three hours from Edinburgh by rail, and the duties of the engagement to be entered upon in the autumn. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3812, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS**, Wanted, at Michaelmas next, in a family in the country, a young lady (under 25 years of age), to teach and take charge of three girls, ages 8 to 5. No objection to one who has not been out before; a good temper indispensable; religious principles, strictly High Church; a comfortable home. Applicants to state acquisitions, age, salary, and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3814, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** to three little girls between the ages of 4 and 7. She will be required to take charge of them, and must be able to instruct them in English. She must also be a member of the Church of England, and a good needlewoman. One who had held a similar situation preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3816, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a Lincolnshire farm-house. Wanted immediately a young lady to instruct five children under 10 years of age in a plain English education, and to take charge of their wardrobe. Applicants to state salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3818, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a quiet family, to take the entire charge of four children. She must be an active, energetic Christian trainer, and have had some years' experience. Applicants to state age, salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3820, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS OF EXPERIENCE**, for five pupils between the ages of 6 and 16. She must be competent to give a good English education, and to teach French, German, and the usual accomplishments. Applicants to state qualifications, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3822, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSIC TEACHER**. Required a lady competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, also to assist in the general routine of school duties. A moderate salary only can be given. A Dissenter preferred. Highly respectable references given and required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3824, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSICAL TEACHER**, in a ladies' school in Westmoreland. Required a young lady to teach the piano-forte and singing well, and without the aid of masters; one who is a conscientious member of the Church of England, of lady-like appearance and manners, is especially desired. An increasing salary, commencing with 20l., is offered, and 5l. will be allowed for travelling expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3826, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MISTRESS** of a school for girls and infants; average attendance 90. Required one who is possessed of a Government certificate, experience in the management of a school, and also good health. The being a member of the Church of England is necessary, and, if combined with Evangelical views, would be preferred. Salary 40l. and a fourth part of Capitation Grant is offered for an efficient mistress. The vacancy will occur at Midsummer. Locality Somerset. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3828, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT TEACHER** in a small school for young ladies in a milland county; one not under 20 years of age is required. She must be capable of teaching French and music. Applicants to state terms and particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3830, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT TEACHER** in boarding and day school in Lancashire. Required the services of a young lady about 20 years of age. Must be competent to teach French and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3832, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR GOVERNESS** in a ladies' school near London. She will be required to render general assistance with the junior pupils. One preferred who requires finishing lessons in music and French in lieu of salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3834, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family for three children, the eldest under 7 years of age. One who has some experience is desired. Accomplishments not necessary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3836, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

## APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY*, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.  
*Notice*.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

**AS AFTERNOON TUTOR**, in or near London, to little boys. Advertiser offers his services from half-past two daily, to give instruction in English and Latin. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7321, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS CLASSICAL MASTER**, non-resident, by a M.A. of Oxford; has had five years' experience in one grammar-school, and two years in another. Is a good disciplinarian, and successful in the management of boys. Salary from 120l. to 150l., according to circumstances. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7323, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY TUTOR**, in or near London preferred, otherwise abroad, and in a good family; age 35. Teaches mathematics, English, arithmetic, geography, writing, history, elementary classics, &c. &c. Has been twice master in a training college, and three years tutor in a nobleman's family in Hungary. Can give many references to ladies and gentlemen in England; is a good companion for youths, and of very great and varied experience. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7325, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER**; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience as a patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and book-keeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 20l. to 25l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7327, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS EVENING TUTOR** (after five p.m.), either at his own residence at Hampstead or at the pupils'. Advertiser has had 10 years' experience in preparing pupils for the public schools and competitive examinations. The course of instruction includes classics and mathematics, with French and German. Terms moderate, and junior pupils not objected to. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7329, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN and FRENCH MASTER**. By a native of Germany, a Protestant, and 25 years of age. Speaks English, and is a good mathematician; he can also teach the violin, singing, drilling, fencing, gymnastics, and all military sciences, as well as rudimentary Greek and Latin. Terms from 70l. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7331, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**AS GERMAN TEACHER** in a respectable private family, by a German gentleman, whose education has been highly finished. He not only teaches the language but also the history and literature of his country. If required he would further give lessons in drawing. Good remuneration he seeks for is board and residence. Good reference can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 7533, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER** in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter two lessons a week. Address, including two stamps, Box 7535, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS HEAD MASTER** in a public school. A gentleman having been for some years at the head of the English department of a public school, wishes for a re-employment at Midsomer. He is Ph.D. and M.A. of a first-rate German university, and has received the Austrian Gold Medal for Literary Merit. Teaches Latin, mathematics, English, French, and German commercial correspondence, fortification, chemistry, and the various subjects of the Government and middle-class examination (exclusive of Greek). As he has now private boarders in his own house, he would probably be able to introduce pupils. Copies of testimonials may be seen at the Critic Office. Address, including two stamps, Box 7537, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER of MODERN LANGUAGES**, in a first-class school or college. Advertiser is a native of Prussia, a graduate of Berlin University, and has been resident master of modern languages at a Perthshire college since October 1857; age 32. Salary not under 1200. Address, including two stamps, Box 7539, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT** in a school, or as **PRIVATE TUTOR** in a family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in tuition, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the position he seeks. He also teaches the elements of Latin and French, as well as those subjects which are comprised in a sound English education. Possesses several excellent testimonials; age 32. Salary required, 500 if resident, otherwise 600. A less salary would be accepted if within an easy distance of King's College, London, advertiser being desirous of availing himself of the lectures given there. Address, including two stamps, Box 7541, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, with a house for the pupil. A gentleman, living near the Regent's-park, having a pupil residing with him who attends lectures at King's College during the day, and reads with him in the evening, wishes to meet with another. Terms two guineas a week, including board and residence. Address, including two stamps, Box 7543, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR, or as ASSISTANT MASTER** (classical), in a good foundation grammar school, especially if there would be a probability of a title for orders. Was educated at a public school; is an Oxford undergraduate of two-and-a-half years standing, and has passed half the examinations necessary for a degree. Is accustomed to tuition, possesses good testimonials, and can give excellent references. Address, including two stamps, Box 7545, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR** in a family; age 21. Teaches Latin (elementary), French, Euclid (3 books), algebra, English generally, mensuration, land surveying, mapping, drawing (pencil), crayons, and water-colours; drilling, and broad sword. Has had two years' experience in a grammar school, and can refer to the head master and several other gentlemen. Is a member of the Church of England. Address, including two stamps, Box 7547, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PRIVATE TUTOR.** An Oxford man would be glad to read with two or three pupils in the higher classics during the holidays. Address, including two stamps, Box 7549, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7551, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, by a gentleman accustomed to tuition, and competent to teach Latin and Greek (prose and verse, as at public schools), French, drawing, thorough English, with rudimentary Italian, and mathematics. Has prepared boys for most of the public schools, and among them the sons of two noblemen. Studied at the University of Padua, and is now becoming a private tutor. Terms, with board and lodging, 1500 per annum at least. For a temporary engagement 150 per month, with board, &c. Is a member of the Church of England, and 23 years of age. Address, including two stamps, Box 7553, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, by a gentleman, who is married and possessor of considerable experience in tuition, formerly of Winchester College and Oxford. He gives instruction in Greek, Latin, prose and verse composition, arithmetic, &c. Terms moderate; if at advertiser's residence near Portman-square, 2s. per hour. High testimonials, and references to clergymen and others. Address, including two stamps, Box 7555, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PROFESSOR (non-resident)** of Modern Languages in a school near London, by a French gentleman of literary capacity and considerable experience in tuition, both in France (Class of Rhetorique) and England (two years). Is fully competent to teach French, Italian, and Spanish grammatically and conversationally, possesses high testimonials, and can give good references. Address, including two stamps, Box 7557, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PROFESSOR of German, French, and Italian**, in a family or school, by a German gentleman of twenty years' experience in tuition. Good references both in Paris and London. Terms 600 per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 7559, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT TUTOR** for a few months; the seaside preferred; age 23. Took a good classical degree at Cambridge, and possesses high testimonials. Salary no object. A mastership for a permanent would prove acceptable. Address, including two stamps, Box 7561, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek**, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7563, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT MASTER**, by an ex-mathematical scholar, Queen's University, in Ireland; age 21; teaches English, Latin (good), Greek (good), algebra, arithmetic, plane and spherical trigonometry, Euclid, and mensuration; has had 4 years' experience in tuition. Salary about 500. The neighbourhood of London preferred. Address, including two stamps, Box 7565, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages.** A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, including two stamps, Box 7567, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a gentleman's family, by an undergraduate of Cambridge, possessed of excellent testimonials as to character and ability. Is competent to teach classics and mathematics, as well as English generally; age 21. Remuneration not a primary object. Address, including two stamps, Box 7569, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in mathematics or classics**, after Midsomer, by a High Wrangler (late Foundation Scholar of his college), second master of a grammar school, and an experienced teacher. Salary expected about 2000, with or without residence. Address, including two stamps, Box 7571, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family, or ASSISTANT** in a school. Teaches French, German, and music (piano). Has had ten years' experience in France, and four in England. Possesses excellent testimonials, and can give good references. Salary not less than 600. With board and lodging after the Midsomer vacation; age 45. Address, including two stamps, Box 7573, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a school or private family;** age 22. Teaches English generally, junior French, and mathematics, Latin, and Greek. Experience three years. Good references in London and Brighton. Salary 250. Is a member of the Church of England, and a teetotaler. Address, including two stamps, Box 7575, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a private family, or ASSISTANT** to a clergyman who takes pupils by a graduate of Oxford and Exhibitioner of his college. Is competent to undertake the highest classics, lower mathematics, and French (grammatically). Has been engaged since Christmas as Classical Master in a superior school. Is well connected, and can offer the highest references and testimonials. Salary 1000. Address, including two stamps, Box 7577, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a school or private family,** by a native of France, aged 28; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the army examinations. Address, including two stamps, Box 7579, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family, or French and drawing master** in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 28. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Address, including two stamps, Box 7581, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family or school, by a** clergyman, graduate and Pupil Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 31, with twelve years' experience in tuition. He teaches the highest classics, Latin, Greek, Hebrew (a little French), also mathematics (pure and mixed) thoroughly, algebra to cubics, trigonometry, conic sections, surveying, globes and natural philosophy, superior drawing and mapping; is a kind and most successful teacher and disciplinarian. Salary 600. Address, including two stamps, Box 7583, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TRAVELLING TUTOR.** An English graduate of high standing in a German university, wishing to spend a year or two on the Continent, is willing to undertake the care of two or three young gentlemen from fourteen to twenty years of age. He has for some years been an upper master in a public school, and is thoroughly competent to prepare pupils for the army, naval, or civil service examinations. He has been likewise accustomed to private tuition and the care of private boarders. Testimonials may be seen on application at the Critic Office. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, including two stamps, Box 7585, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT** during the Midsomer vacation, from June 10th to July 12th, in London or on the South Coast. Advertiser has had 12 years' experience in tuition, and is thoroughly able to impart a sound English education. He is 29 years of age, and at present holds an appointment in a Wiltshire grammar-school. Terms as may be agreed upon. Address, including two stamps, Box 7587, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ORGANIST**, within 25 miles of London; age 22. Has had four years' experience in organ playing, and can give good testimonials and references. High-Church service preferred. Understands something of the mechanism of the organ, and takes great interest in the service of the Church and in teaching the singing. Salary moderate. Would prefer a locality where he might reside if required. Address, including two stamps, Box 7589, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER** in a school, or **TUTOR** in a family; age 29. Teaches English in all its branches, Latin (fair), Greek (elementary), writing (plain and ornamental), arithmetic, Euclid 12 Books, mensuration, land surveying (practical and theoretical), engineering, algebra, and trigonometry (plane). Has had seven years' experience; is unmarried; and a Protestant. Salary, if resident, not less than 300. Address, including two stamps, Box 7591, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR** in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7593, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a boarding school.** To teach English, writing, arithmetic, and junior mathematics. Age 23. Salary desired 300. Address, including two stamps, Box 7595, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family,** where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English, music, and French. Is willing to undertake the charge of the children and their wardrobe; age 20; is a member of the Church of England. The comforts of home are sought. Good references given. Salary from 160 to 200. Address, including two stamps, Box 7597, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family, or as COMPANION**, by a young lady experienced in tuition, and capable of imparting the essentials of a superior English education, with instruction in French and German (acquired in Paris and Hanover), Italian, music, and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given; age 25. Salary from 600 to 800. Address, including two stamps, Box 7599, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young** lady whose acquirements are sound English, French, music and drawing. She is a member of the Established Church, in her 21st year, and has had experience in tuition. Salary moderate, a comfortable home being a greater consideration. Address, including two stamps, Box 7601, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to children under 10 years of age, or as a **READING COMPANION** to a lady. Is competent to impart a plain English education. Has held a situation as governess to young children in a clergyman's family for 23 years. Is able to enter upon the duties of an engagement immediately; age 37. Salary desired, from 200 to 300, per annum, washing included. Address, including two stamps, Box 7603, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young** lady, whose qualifications are English, French, piano, and drawing; age 21. Address, including two stamps, Box 7605, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a native** of Germany, and a Catholic; age 30. In addition to her native language, she is competent to teach French (acquired in Paris during a six years' residence), and music. During the whole of her stay in Paris she was governess in a nobleman's family, and has permission to refer accordingly. Salary desired 600. Address, including two stamps, Box 7607, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family** in England, by a young lady, who is able to teach French, German, Italian, and music. Pupils under 12 years of age preferred. She can give good references to the school in which she received her education; age 19. Salary desired, from 400 to 500. Address, including two stamps, Box 7609, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a Scotch family,** in Edinburgh preferred, by a young German lady, who has held the situation of governess in a family for two years and a half, and is at present governess in a first-class school where she has been nearly three years. Teaches German, French, pianoforte, singing, and painting. She is a Protestant, and patient, energetic, and conscientious in the discharge of her duties; can speak English pretty well; excellent testimonials and references. Salary 600. Age 21. Address, including two stamps, Box 7611, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a good family in or** near London, and where the children are young, by a young lady who was educated at the City of London College. She is competent to instruct in English generally, also in French, drawing, music, German, and elementary Latin. Address, including two stamps, Box 7613, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children, by a** lady who has held her present situation (similar to the one now sought) for two years. Teaches English generally, and the rudiments of French and music. References can be given to the family she is about to leave. Salary not less than 300. Address, including two stamps, Box 7615, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under ten** years of age, in a gentleman's family. Teaches music and French, with the usual routine of an English education. Advertiser is 23 years of age, and the daughter of a deceased clergyman; has considerable experience in tuition. Salary from 250 to 300. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 7617, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** A young lady is desirous of finding a situation in a school to teach English, French, and music to junior pupils. She has some little experience in master, having occasionally taken a class in the establishment where she received her education, the Principal of which writes, "She is gentle but firm, and loves children." Would not object to a situation in which she would receive lessons from masters in lieu of salary. Address, including two stamps, Box 7619, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the** children are young, or as **JUNIOR TEACHER** in a school; age 20. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, including two stamps, Box 7621, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, by a lady possessed of** twelve years' experience in tuition, and competent to teach English, French (acquired in Paris), music, singing, drawing, flower-painting, and dancing. Is a member of the Established Church, and thirty-two years of age. Salary desired from 500 to 700. Copies of testimonials can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 7623, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a Church of England** family, and where the children are between the ages of 10 and 14. Is fond of teaching, and able to instruct in English, French (grammatically and conversationally), music, and in the rudiments of German. Is 21 years of age, and has had two years' experience in a clergyman's family. Salary from 35 to 40 guineas, according to requirements. Address, including two stamps, Box 7625, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school, by** a Swiss Protestant Lady; age 20. Teaches German, French, English, music, singing, painting, drawing, &c. Has had two years' experience in tuition. Salary 450 to 500. Address, including two stamps, Box 7627, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family, to** children under 14 years of age, by a young lady who was educated at Queen's College Tuffnell-park. She is competent to teach English, French, music, drawing, singing, Italian, with the rudiments of German and Latin. Is in her 19th year, and in search of her first engagement. Salary desired, 350, and laundry expenses. Address, including two stamps, Box 7629, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school;** age 24. Teaches German, French, and English (grammatically and conversationally), also music, and the usual branches of a good education. Has for some years been a pupil and teacher in an eminent institution for young ladies in Hanover; is respectably connected, and can give very good references. Salary 400. Address, including two stamps, Box 7631, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** during the vacation, say from the 20th of June to the 25th of July, by a lady whose acquirements are English, French, and music, and whose experience in tuition extends over several years. She holds at present an engagement, the duties of which she will resume after the recess; is kindly permitted to refer to the lady in whose family she at present teaches; age 29. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7633, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** either in a family where the children are young, or in a school for junior classes. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, music, and singing. Has held a situation as governess in a gentleman's family for one year; age 19. Salary not a primary object. Good references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7635, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family; London or its vicinity preferred; age 18. Is competent to teach English, music, French, and rudiments of German, with plain and fancy needlework. Will be disengaged at Midsummer, having held her present engagement four years. Salary 25*l*. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7637, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, in a family or school, to teach young ladies who are advanced in their studies. Attainments, English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, music, and several kinds of fancy work; age 34. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Has been much abroad. Will be disengaged at Midsummer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7639, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 26. Salary 20*l*. The country preferred: would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7641, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS**, by a young lady who is accustomed to teaching, and was for four years a pupil of Queen's College. Her acquirements are thorough English, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin and German. She is permitted to refer to the lady in whose family she has lately taught, to a Canon of Westminster, and to others if desired. Salary for the whole day 60*l*. for the mornings only 40*l*. Age 21. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7643, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS**, in a gentleman's family; if in the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 21. Is qualified to give instruction in the usual branches of an English education, also in music, drawing, and French. Has resided for more than two years in her present situation as governess to the children of a professional gentleman. Salary 30*l*. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7645, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS** in a school or family, in France or Germany; age 25. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, and the rudiments of French and music. Was trained as a governess, and has had eight years' experience in tuition, both in endowed and Government schools. Salary in a family 15*l*. No objection to reciprocal terms in a school (for one year) provided that improvement in the French and German languages were offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7647, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH GOVERNESS**. The daughter of a Parisian lady is desirous of giving lessons in French to young ladies. Terms 1*l*. per hour. Locality in or near London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7649, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS**, by a lady experienced in tuition, and whose acquirements are English, French (most fluent), music (harp and piano), drawing, and gilding, and the use of the globe. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7651, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSIC LESSONS** in EXCHANGE for FRENCH LESSONS.—A young English lady would be happy of an introduction to a young French lady who would give lessons in her own language for instruction on the piano-forte. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7653, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a farmer's family, by a lady who teaches English in all its branches, with French, music, and drawing, and is successful in the management as well as in the tuition of children. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7655, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS**, in a gentleman's family, by a lady who is experienced in her profession, and fully competent to teach French, German, English, Italian, music, and drawing. Pupils from 10 years of age and upwards preferred. Salary desired from 70*l*. to 100*l*. The highest references can be given. Age 36. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7657, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.



## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT IS MORE THAN PROBABLE that many artists not members of any of the eight British Art Institutions recognised by the Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862—artists such as every well-wisher to the English School would desire to see represented at that Exhibition—have let the 1st of June go by (the day fixed for sending in formal demands for space) without having filled in or even obtained such forms. Knowing something of the habits of artists we feel pretty confident of the fact. It has been intimated that the Commissioners do not intend adhering rigidly to that day, now past. We hardly see how they could. The circular fixing that date, and publishing the decisions specially applicable to Sect. 4 (Modern Fine Arts), was not issued until late in April. The time allowed was clearly insufficient for artists in general, at home and abroad, to become acquainted with those decisions, still less to act upon them. We should hope that a certain further definite and sufficient time—say three months longer—would be allowed them to put in their claims for space. Those who are not connected with some established institution—not even the “National Institute of British Artists,” are placed at a serious disadvantage through not having any recognised channel of communication with the Commissioners, to represent their claims, and keep themselves *au courant* with the decisions of the Commissioners. There is another point on which much of the full success of the Fine Arts display will hinge—so far as our English school is concerned. How will the committees be constituted, which are to be nominated by the Commissioners for the selection of exhibitors, the decision of the amount of space to be allowed, the arrangement and hanging of accepted works? We trust, in order to prevent the recurrence of the blunders and injustice perpetrated at Manchester in 1857, that the constitution of these committees will be sufficiently liberal and judicious to command the confidence of all the sections into which the artistic camp is divided. There are, for instance, many artists of very high claims, unconnected, and likely to remain so, with any of the recognised “Institutions”—whether in Trafalgar-square, Suffolk-street, or the Portland Gallery,—who, in fact, hold aloof from all such. Of whom we may mention, by way of a few foremost examples, Mr. JOHN LINNELL, sen.; Mr. G. F. WATTS; Mr. HOLMAN HUNT; Mr. DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI; Mr. FORD MADDOX BROWN; Mr. LEIGHTON. These are all men whose superiors, whether in artistic accomplishment and genius, or in depth and variety of attainment of other kinds, it would not be easy to find within the ranks of any of the recognised “Institutions.” We believe we express the feelings of a large body of artists widely differing in point of view, when we suggest that some one or more of the above names should be selected by way of representing the unrepresented: the latter class including many gifted, earnest, and refined artists whose names we need not recapitulate at large. Let one of the distinguished men we have mentioned be called to the assistance of the Commissioners in the arrangement and execution of the details of the Fine Arts section in the forthcoming Exhibition. Either Mr. Watts, for instance, or Mr. Holman Hunt would, we think, give general satisfaction in that capacity to the large majority of cultivated artists not members of a body corporate. The Commissioners have shown so liberal a spirit in the manner of their appeal to artists, that such a step as this is alone wanted to render their arrangements wholly satisfactory. We await with some anxiety the nomination of the committees in question. If they be too exclusively made up of any one sect in art, or of the amateurs, or of busy-bodies, we anticipate a very discouraging influence on the exertions of some of our best artists. It is especially desirable that all sections should be worthily represented at the great competition of 1862. The Commissioners, moreover, will have to depend mainly on the help of living artists. For certain disastrous experiences at Manchester in 1857, at Paris and Dublin—not to mention New York—have considerably damped the patriotic enthusiasm of our private collectors, so far as the lending of works of art is concerned.

The thefts at the Royal Academy, to which a few weeks back we called attention, are being traced out. This week one of the men who had been employed by that august body to arrange the sculpture—an Italian named LEOPOLD BALDACCIO, a journeyman-modeller in the employ of Mr. BRUCCIANI, of Russell-street, Covent Garden—was charged at Bow-street with having stolen a case containing seven cameos and two miniature-brooches, a case containing silver impressions from rifle medal dies, also seven oil-paintings—the whole valued at 200*l*. The prisoner had been secured accidentally through the instrumentality of a pawnbroker to whom he had offered for pledge a cameo pin—part, presumably, of another robbery. Only one charge was gone into, and BALDACCIO was remanded for completion of the case against him. Many of the stolen pictures had not been traced. The Royal Academy prosecutes; but (by counsel) disclaims responsibility for the custody of articles sent to them for exhibition. We can only reiterate the opinion we previously expressed—that the Academy has no legal ground for disclaiming responsibility. They are baillees of the property confided to their care for exhibition. As well might an innkeeper relieve himself of the clear responsibility for the safe keeping of a guest's luggage, which in law attaches to him, by the simple

declaration as the guest enters his house—“Mind! I will not be responsible.” The railway companies are continually trying the same dodge; and are continually being defeated, since they have to deal sometimes with men who are not afraid of being ruined by them, if they try the question at law.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT's letter in our last week's impression has probably astonished some of our readers as much as it did ourselves. We have always been under the idea that the sharp Yankee publisher, bound by no laws of copyright, dealt, as a rule, somewhat scurvily with our English authors; and that if they do not inhabit the garrets of Grub-street (wherever that may be), and fare otherwise than sumptuously on Grub-street fare, they have not to thank the American publishers for this comparatively happy state of things. We now learn, however—and in doing so we beg to make the amende honourable to our Transatlantic brethren—that America is a very Macænus to our poets and historians compared to Canada, Australia, or the Cape of Good Hope; indeed, were there the smallest possible ground for doing so, we could imagine that some malicious sprite has altered the figures of the colonial tariff, and that the Messrs. LONGMAN were not really presented with a list of moneys due, in which our colonies proffered 1*l*. 9*s*. to Mr. DICKENS for one or more of his works, and 1*l*. 6*s*. to Mr. and Mrs. HOWITT conjointly. Mr. HOWITT draws a very forcible picture—we wish we could add that it was a fancy one—in which the British author is invited in a letter emblazoned with all the honours of the Post Office to come down to Whitehall and receive a sum less than half his cab hire. Never, perhaps, was that ridiculously small sum of eighteen-pence presented with more pomp and magnificence; but then eighteen-pence, however presented, cannot be made palatable to a person who expects and ought to receive some hundred pences. The whole matter has been so blunderingly managed that we trace no deep-laid plot in its origin. Did Canada or Australia wish to retain their privilege of appropriating the works of English authors, they would have offered something more than a few pence for the copyright of each of these works. The whole matter is an absurd and ridiculous blunder, which even the veriest red-tapism will not care to defend.

We thank Mr. HOWITT for drawing attention to it; and we cannot doubt that the salesman of literary wares will get as much justice as the purveyor of alcohol enjoys.

In the paragraph announcing the discovery of ancient letters in a house in Denbighshire, it was stated by mistake that some of them were by MARGARET of ANJOU to the Duke of BEDFORD, Regent of France. This, of course, could not be so, seeing that the latter died eleven years before the former married HENRY VI. The fact is, that many of the letters are from and to MARGARET, the Queen of HENRY VI., and several others are addressed to the Duke of BEDFORD. There are also some to the Duke of BURGUNDY. A correspondent suggests that the fact that KATHERINE of FRANCE, the mother of HENRY, married OWEN TUDOR, a Welsh knight, renders the genuineness of the letters found in Denbighshire all the more probable.

## M. DU CHAILLU AND HIS CRITICS.

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE between M. du Chaillu and his critics are sufficiently numerous and complicated to make us doubt the possibility of persuading the general reader to investigate them with that degree of patience which is absolutely necessary to the consideration of evidence. M. du Chaillu having come from Africa with a story to tell, the public demands to have it told at once, without confusion or circumlocution. When he has told his story, Dr. Gray and certain other hostile critics come forward and point out mistakes, discrepancies, and contradictions. To our thinking there would be nothing very astonishing in this, even if these discrepancies could be proved; but what to us seems perfectly astonishing and utterly inexcusable is, that Dr. Gray should claim, upon the faith of those supposed mistakes and discrepancies, that M. du Chaillu be treated as a convicted impostor, who has attempted to pass off fiction for truth and a tissue of inventions for a veracious narrative of adventure.

Let us ask any man, who is at all accustomed to estimate the value of human testimony, what is the exact value of any narrative whatever? When Sir Walter Raleigh discovered that two eyewitnesses of an event which had happened in the next street differed in their statements, and that in the most perfect good faith, he is said to have torn up a portion of the “History of the World” in despair. Send a man of good intelligence into a strange district in his own country to report upon a state of things, and the chances are ten to one that any one familiar with the condition of affairs will be able to point out many errors in his statement. Complicate the matter by sending a man with a disposition for adventure and for scientific exploration, with some—but not a very profound—knowledge of Natural History, to visit a part of the world hitherto unknown, whose geography is unexplored, whose inhabitants are strange, and where rare and novel species of animals abound; and then calculate the chances of his narrative being an exact representation of the truth. This is M. du Chaillu's position exactly. He was bred to trade, and although he has acquired a considerable knowledge of zoology, lays no claim to be considered a profoundly scientific man. He has braved the perils of years of African exploration, and has come home bearing his sheaves with him. He has published a book giving the best

account he can of what he has done. To satisfy the public taste, this book had to be garnished with engravings, which, for the most part (as M. du Chaillu has no skill that way), had to be left to the imagination of the artists. Unaccustomed to the drudgery of the press, and better acquainted with the gun than the pen, he had to see this book through the press. Then come naturalists who never explored beyond the boundaries of their native counties, or saw anything wilder than a sparrow, to examine and to criticise. They imagine they detect a hole here and a discrepancy there. They point out that the artists in whom he trusted have stolen their pictures from well-known sources. They show that some of the specimens which he believed to be new had been described before. They indicate what they believe to be a confusion in dates extracted from a journal kept amid the toils of African travel. They disregard all collateral evidence, and refuse to make inquiries where the sources of inquiry are indicated. They ignore and even suppress the collateral evidence of published documents which support the narrative which they attack. And upon this they dare to accuse this man of being an imposter and a cheat; they treat his narrative as a fiction, his adventures as a parcel of fables, and himself as a fit companion for Le Vaillant, Psalmanazar, and Munchausen.

The principal leader in this notable feat has been Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum. Two or three writers in the press have followed his lead, but their strictures do not call for much remark. One sapient critic opined that M. du Chaillu was drawing the long bow a little too strongly when he represented the inhabitants of Equatorial Africa lighting fires. It seems to be the opinion of this writer that the neighbourhood of the Equator is at all times so sunny and so hot that meat may be cooked by exposure to the air; whilst the absence of rain renders all provision against humidity quite unnecessary. We need scarcely appeal to M. du Chaillu's own testimony (which is very strong on the point); it is sufficient that Livingstone, and every other traveller into the interior of Africa, speaks of dense and humid forests, into which the sun scarcely penetrates, and of sudden and overwhelming floods of rain in that region of rapid evaporation. In his book M. du Chaillu gives several examples of these deluges. At page 424 he says: "On the night of the 22nd a tremendous rain storm put out our fires, and left us most uncomfortable." So much for home-bred critics! But of all M. du Chaillu's opponents the most determined, and certainly the most violent has been Dr. Gray. Evidently referring to something we wrote about his conduct, Dr. Gray writes to the *Athenæum*: "A writer in the pages of one of your contemporaries has accused me of want of courtesy to M. du Chaillu. I would only request of him to compare my letters with that written by M. du Chaillu"—and so on. We have compared them, and we cannot say that our estimation of Dr. Gray's courtesy is at all raised by the operation. Whatever may be his merits, politeness is most decidedly not among them. The most bigoted of Dr. Gray's admirers will scarcely claim for him the credit of being very choice or polite in his expressions. If there be any doubt on this subject we refer the inquirer to the officials of the French Museum, of whom Dr. Gray spoke so evilly that Dr. Milne-Edwards, and a committee of *savans* appointed to investigate the matter, reported of his words that they were baseless. Dr. Gray's "courtesy" amounts to this, he has accused M. du Chaillu of imposture upon evidence utterly unfitted to support the charge. In his last letter on the subject, he says that, unless his objections be refuted, "Mr. du Chaillu must stand convicted of falsification, both of facts and dates."

The main branches of the question with which the general public can deal are those respecting the illustrations and the dates. The scientific question about species must be left to the decision of scientific men—and here we find Professor Owen and Sir Roderick Murchison decidedly opposed to Dr. Gray.

Regarding the illustrations, much need not be said. M. du Chaillu is not responsible for them further than that he is chargeable with some neglect for not securing the assistance of artists who would do their work fairly and honestly. He has himself written, in answer to this point: "My antagonist adds that my 'book is replete with improbable stories,' and that the illustrations were evidently prepared in this country from my notes and not from sketches. I am not conscious of pretending to high qualifications as a traveller, naturalist, or artist, but I do maintain that my book contains a truthful narrative of what I have done and encountered. The illustrations were prepared, not in this country, but in America, either from my own rough sketches, or from the objects themselves, with the exception of four or five (one of these merely re-drawn by Mr. Wolf), out of a total of seventy four." That he had nothing to do with any plagiarism upon existing works his own book affords ample indications. The very work from which his artist has taken the large picture of the gorilla, which serves for a frontispiece (spoiling it, be it said, very seriously in the transmission) is quoted largely by M. du Chaillu (see page 368). Had there been any intention to deceive or anything to conceal, he never would have done that. So careless have his American artists been in preparing these illustrations, that in one of them (a river scene opposite page 199) a monkey is introduced into the background, which does not belong to Africa at all, but to Brazil; and the drawing is so abominable, that the traveller is represented as being about one-sixth the bulk of an average negro.

We now come to those chronological discrepancies of which so much has been made, and which are so triumphantly pointed out by the opponents of M. du Chaillu. It is true that, as the book now stands, the dates require one, and only one, correction. If we

construct a chronological table of the dates as they stand in the book, and if we fall into the blunder which some have fallen into, we shall imagine that we have discovered long periods of time wholly unaccounted for, and an entire year told twice over and referred to distinct explorations. These seeming discrepancies were pointed out by the correspondent of a contemporary in a letter signed "R. B. S." We have no doubt that this critic (whoever he may be) wrote in perfect good faith, especially as he is frank enough to admit that, when he finds at page 392 "10th of October 1859" followed at page 461 by "the next day, the 1st of 1859," the former must be taken as a misprint for "10th of October 1858." This is indeed the sole misprint of a date in M. du Chaillu's book, and the only one that needs to be corrected. Where, however, R. B. S. falls into error, is in supposing that the chronology of the book as it now stands satisfactorily accounts for the years 1856 and 1857, and where he assumes that the journey to Cape Lopez belonged to 1857. Upon this assumption that the Cape Lopez trip belonged to 1857 lies the supposed error in the chronological arrangement, and out of it has arisen a confusion as to birds collected by M. du Chaillu there and seen by Dr. Selater in Philadelphia in the end of 1856. The mistake arose in this way. Thinking it better to arrange the narratives of his explorations according to their geographical arrangement than according to their chronological sequence, and to begin with the north and work southwards towards the equator, M. du Chaillu began his book with the trips to the Sierra del Crystal, to Corisco, and up the Moondah; the dates of these are stated, and correctly so, to lie between the 27th of July 1856 and the end of that year. Then follows the trip to Cape Lopez, and the first date we come to in this trip is at page 166: "the next morning (June 1) Aboko and I went out in search of elephants;" and this has been taken both by "R. B. S." and Dr. Gray to be necessarily June 1st, 1857. Surely it ought to have struck them that here were five months unaccounted for. The fact, however, is, that the Cape Lopez journey occupied part of April, May, June, and July 1856, and did not belong to 1857 at all. The date 1857 is not once given by M. du Chaillu in connection with that trip, and has only come to be attributed to it by the erroneous conclusion into which R. B. S. has been betrayed by the artificial arrangement of the narrative. Thus we find that the year which includes the Cape Lopez and Sierra del Crystal journeys is 1856, and that the whole events of the next year are referred to 1857, and not to 1858. From one end to the other of the narrative of this year (extending from page 186 to page 246) we defy either R. B. S. or Dr. Gray to point out the date 1858 assigned to any event in that year. Thus it appears that the only fact to be established is that the Cape Lopez journey belonged to 1856. That being so, the other dates fall quite naturally and correctly, and we have an intelligible chronological table from January 1856 to June 1859—when M. du Chaillu left Africa. Happily there are in existence proofs which cannot be gainsaid, and which fully establish the fact that the Cape Lopez journey was in 1856. These proofs we shall adduce; but first, for the assistance of the reader, and to render the matter perfectly plain, we will give a brief chronological table of M. du Chaillu's travels, as the dates stand in the book:

1856.		CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.	
January ...	Residing at the mouth of the Gaboon, to become acclimated. Short trips about the Gaboon, which he speaks of as "old and beaten ground." Shot birds, &c., on the Moondah, a small river close to the Gaboon.	Part of April, May, June, and part of July.	Trip to Cape Lopez, returning to the Gaboon.
July 27 .....	Starts for the Sierra del Crystal.	July 27 .....	Reaches Corisco (p. 115).
October .....	Starts to travel among the Shekiana.	November 5.	1857.
February ...	Sails for the Camma country, and resides at Biagano, near the mouth of the Fernand Vaz. Hunts and explores the neighbourhood, the dates given in the book being 10th of April (194), 4th May (205), 20th May (211).	May 27 .....	Starts to explore the river and discover the lake Anengue. Breaks his gun and returns to Biagano.
June 10 .....	Explores the country along the coast (223).	July .....	Starts up the Ogobay again, and returns to Biagano on the 15th or 16th (237). During the rest of the year he remains at Biagano, hunting gorilla and other animals, and taking short trips.
August 1 ...	Is still at Biagano (247).	January .....	Starts for Goombi (248).
February 26	* "Sunday, 7th March" (255).	March 7 ...	* "Tuesday, 20th April," set out for one of our great hunts (275).
April 20 .....	Started for Obindji's town (291).	May 28 .....	Hunter killed by gorilla (298).
June 7 .....	Back to Biagano, where he lies for some time ill, until he is taken by ship to the Gaboon, about the beginning of October (311).	August 13 ...	Starts for his journey to the Ashira people. Received by Olenda, King of the Ashiras. Starts to return.
October 10...	Is with the Apingi (441).	December ...	"The next day, the first of 1859" (461).
November 2	Starts to return (465).	December 31	1859.
January 16.	At Goombi. When he gets to sea shore with his collections, and finally sails from Africa on the 1st of June.	February 10	

\* A reference to the Almanac for 1858 will show that the 7th of March 1858 was a Sunday, and the 20th of April a Tuesday.



Now it will be seen by this chronology that the Cape Lopez trip was in 1856, and not in 1857, and that 1857 is accounted for as well as 1858. We have already stated that there is, fortunately, evidence in existence to prove that this is true. That evidence consists of the letters and papers which M. du Chaillu wrote to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, one of the principal scientific societies in the United States. During the whole progress of his journeys he kept up a correspondence with that society, to which, indeed, he transmitted not only letters, but collections of birds and other objects of interest, accompanied by descriptions of the countries he was visiting, and the habitats where he had found the birds, &c. These papers were read from time to time to the Academy by Mr. Cassin, a gentleman well known as a most accomplished ornithologist. Many of them are printed among the Proceedings of the Academy, a copy of which may be found in the Library of the British Museum; and it is quite certain that Dr. Gray must be perfectly well aware of this evidence, for he quotes an extract from one of the documents, for the purpose of convicting M. du Chaillu of what he believes to be a mis-statement. We shall presently show that it is Dr. Gray, and not M. du Chaillu, who has been guilty of the mis-statement; but for the present we shall confine our reference to Dr. Gray to the expression of a regret that he did not examine *all* the evidence which the "Proceedings" of the Philadelphia Academy affords. Had he done so, he might certainly have spared himself the trouble and discomfiture of having groundlessly imputed falsehood and fraud to an honourable and deserving man.

The chronological table given above shows that from January to April 1856, M. du Chaillu was residing in the neighbourhood of the Gaboon, accustoming himself to the climate, and taking short excursions in that district and on the banks of the river Moondah, which is close adjacent to the Gaboon country. In the "Proceedings of the Society of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia" for 1856, we find (p. 156), under the date of August, that Mr. John Cassin read "Descriptions of new Species of African Birds in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, collected by M. Paul du Chaillu in Equatorial Africa." The paper specifies seven new species, all of which are scientifically described, and their discovery attributed to M. du Chaillu. The localities where they were found were mostly in the neighbourhood of the Moondah river.

The chronological table shows that M. du Chaillu reached Corisco in October 1856. In December of that year, Mr. Cassin read a letter from M. du Chaillu to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, dated "Corisco, Gaboon, October 15th, 1856:" which letter gave an account of his explorations, and accompanied a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history.

The all-important point in the chronology is to fix the date of the Cape Lopez journey to 1856. As we have before stated, the assumption that it belongs to 1857 is a mistake of R. B. S. and Dr. Gray. In the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, for December 1856, appears a "Catalogue of Birds collected at Cape Lopez, Western Africa, by M. Paul du Chaillu, in 1856, with Notes and Descriptions of new Species." This was read by Mr. Cassin, and the following note appears in the journal: "During some months passed at Cape Lopez, in which M. du Chaillu made the present collection of birds, and collections of great interest in other departments, his researches extended to a distance of about sixty miles from the coast. The larger part was, however, collected in the immediate vicinity of Cape Lopez." This collection included *forty-six species* of African birds, all of which are scientifically described in the "Proceedings."

The next entry respecting M. du Chaillu which we find in the "Proceedings," affords a clear proof that in 1857 he was at Biagano, near the mouth of the Fernando Vaz River. The chronological table shows that in August of that year, after a voyage up the Ogobai, he had returned to Biagano on the 15th or 16th of that month, and was engaged until the end of the year in hunting gorillas and other animals, and taking short trips. At the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on the 17th of November 1857, Vice-President Lea in the chair, Mr. Cassin read a letter from M. du Chaillu, dated from "Fernando Vaz River, August 17, 1857," which begins: "While hunting the gorilla a few days ago."

In the autumn of 1858, M. du Chaillu was still at the mouth of the Fernando Vaz River. At that time he had completed nearly all his exploration of the Camma Country, and he addressed a letter to the Academy, which was read by Mr. Cassin on the 11th of January, 1859. It was dated "Fernando Vaz River, Western Africa, September 28, 1858," and contains the following passages:

SRK.—Since I left the Gaboon in 1857, I have explored the Camma or Fernando Vaz River and the Ogobai, which is a branch of the Camma, but was prevented from ascending the latter by the natives. I have ascended also, to the distance of about 200 miles, the Lembo and the Ovenga rivers.

The country of the Nazareth and the Camma is intercepted by large rivers, creeks, and lagoons going in every direction into the interior, and to all of which the natives have given distinct names. Some of these rivers are wide and deep, and would be navigable for steamers to a great distance. In some places the soil is very rich, and on others sandy; the ebony and red wood trees are very abundant.

One of the most interesting facts that I have determined is, that the cannibal tribe (the Painsins) which I met with on the head waters of the river Muni, seem to terminate in the interior, up the Nazareth River, the banks of which are

\* In his communications to the Philadelphia Academy, M. du Chaillu calls this tribe of Cannibals "Painsins." When he visited them, he discovered that they called themselves "Fans," and it is by the latter name they are designated in this book.

inhabited by various tribes, calling themselves the Orounga, Ogobai, Pandjai, Aninga, Okanda, and Apindji; none of these are cannibals, and they speak of the Painsins as farther north and in the interior, and my conclusion is, that this cannibal people either follow the mountains, which I think take here an eastern direction, or that they cease. Up the Rembo, which is the main branch of the Fernando Vaz, the Bakalai tribes disappear, then follow a people calling themselves Ashira, and next to them come the Apindja. Up the Ovenga I left it, and went into the interior, amidst the Bakalai people, and afterwards into the Ashira country.

The letter continues at considerable length to give an account of M. du Chaillu's explorations, all of which correspond with the main facts related in the book.

To this evidence it may be objected that this is, after all, only quoting a man in his own defence. We submit, however, that under the circumstances this evidence is perfectly valid as an answer to Dr. Gray's hypothesis. As stated in a recent discussion at the Zoological Society, this sceptical hypothesis may be thus formularised. That M. du Chaillu's narrative of his adventure is fictitious and imaginary; that he has not explored or visited the countries which he says he has visited, nor has he killed the animals which he says he has killed; that he has simply, while trading on the coast, purchased skins and specimens from native hunters; that he has collected the wild tales of these people about the habits of the animals and savages, and that then, hearing of the success of Dr. Livingstone's book, he has hashed up this volume of travels for the English market, spicing it so as to suit the national palate. In answer to this we produce these extracts from the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. They prove that as far back as 1855 M. du Chaillu was known to his scientific countrymen as an ardent and successful explorer and scientific collector. In 1858 Mr. Cassin said to the Academy that "M. du Chaillu, in three years past, during which he has been in Africa, has fairly earned the distinction of being the most successful zoological traveller of the present time, and has, in ornithology especially, made very important discoveries." All that time, and down to 1859 he sent reports of his proceedings, describing the countries and the peoples he was passing through. These reports were published and their authenticity was never called in question. The American missionaries at the Gaboon, whose testimony M. du Chaillu invokes, and to whom he must either be known or unknown, neither contradicted nor repudiated him. Dr. Ford, a well-known American explorer, who is since dead, and who was a personal friend of M. du Chaillu, was residing at Glass Town, on the Gaboon, was also writing to the Philadelphia Academy at the time, and the information which he collected respecting the gorilla is cited by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in his paper on that animal in the "Archives de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle;" yet he (who must have been perfectly well acquainted with M. du Chaillu's reports to the Academy) never challenged a single statement. If then these reports were works of the imagination, the descriptions of countries imaginary, and the zoological and ornithological notes merely the gossip which a trader might pick up from native hunters, how came it to pass that they deceived not only the entire body of naturalists composing the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, but were suffered to pass unchallenged by the practical naturalists and explorers who were at work on the spot, and who must have known perfectly well whether M. du Chaillu's pretensions were truthful or fallacious? How does it happen that it has been reserved for Dr. Gray, and a few minor speculative naturalists, to prove their fallacy?

We have said that Dr. Gray must have known of the collateral evidence afforded by M. du Chaillu's letters in the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He has quoted one passage from those "Proceedings," but only that which, as he thought, helped his case. It is from the "Proceedings" for 1855 where M. du Chaillu is spoken of as "an enterprising young traveller who has explored extensive and almost unknown regions of Western Africa, near the Equator, and whose discoveries in zoological and geographical science are in a high degree important and interesting." This was quoted with the intention of throwing doubt upon M. du Chaillu's narrative of his journeys in 1856, 57, 58, and 59. If he had done all this before 1855, what was left for him to do? How could he say in the first page of his book (speaking of October 1855) "the interior was still a *terra incognita*?" The answer to this is easy. M. du Chaillu first visited the Gaboon in 1852, and spent that year and up to 1854 in that neighbourhood. Although engaged in trade, he made several short exploring journeys—even penetrated to the Sierra del Crystal, traced the Moondah, and made an extensive and valuable ornithological collection. With this he returned to America in 1854; his collections were described, several new species recognised, and their scientific descriptions may be found in the archives of the Philadelphia Academy. In 1855 M. du Chaillu returned to Africa, and commenced the series of journeys which are now described in his book. He has not imitated the egotism of some travellers, by giving us a chapter on his birth, parentage, infantine disposition, and early "proclivities;" he does not even appear to have considered that his previous labours and discoveries deserved more than a passing notice. Though he had actually penetrated to some distance from the coast in one direction, the interior was still to him a vast mystery, a sealed book, whose pages he had scarcely touched. But he never concealed that he had taken exploring journeys before. Describing his visit to the Mbondemos, a tribe at the foot of the Sierra del Crystal (page 45), he says, "I had seen Mbene before, and several of his people recognised me, having seen me when, some years ago, I attempted

an exploration of this region in company with the Rev. Mr. Mackay. These good fellows now manifested extraordinary joy, and welcomed me to their town with all sorts of dances and songs and offers of service." At page viii. of his preface also he says: "Of the eight years during which I have visited this region of Africa, the present volume contains the record of only the last four—1856, '7, '8, and '9, which alone were devoted to a systematic exploration of the interior." Dr. Gray makes yet another attempt to convict M. du Chaillu out of these earlier explorations and collections, by citing the evidence of "a distinguished ornithologist, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, who informs me that when at Philadelphia in October 1856 he saw there M. du Chaillu's specimens of *Numida plumifera* and *Phasidus niger*, the 'two most interesting birds,' according to his own account, found in his collections, and now exhibited in Whitehall-place; the former of which he expressly describes at page 155 of his 'Explorations' as 'a new and hitherto unknown variety,' and the second as 'another new bird,' when shot by himself in the month of May 1857. How can these dates be reconciled?" Certainly they cannot be reconciled, but that is because one of the dates is Dr. Gray's and not M. du Chaillu's. The "new and hitherto unknown variety" seen by Dr. Selater in October 1856 was killed by M. du Chaillu at Cape Lopez in April 1856. Dr. Gray, falling into the error which we have already explained, has chosen to assume that M. du Chaillu states that he killed the bird in 1857; but he must accept the responsibility of his own mistakes. Had he taken the trouble to refer to the "Proceedings" of the Philadelphia Academy for October 1856 (the very month when Dr. Selater saw the birds) he would have found careful descriptions of both these birds as recently received from M. du Chaillu. Really, a man who undertakes to prefer a serious charge of mendacity should be more careful of his own accuracy.

Culpably negligent and hasty as Dr. Gray's conduct seems to us in neglecting to give due weight to the evidence of the "Proceedings," what shall we say of a journal which pretends to uphold the dignity of letters and science, but which, when this evidence was tendered, refused to give it publicity. M. du Chaillu's letter to the *Athenæum* in answer to Dr. Gray was accompanied by extracts from the "Proceedings," affording the clearest proof of his connection with the Philadelphia Academy. Those extracts were suppressed. They pointed clearly to a conclusion contrary to that which had been accepted as a foregone result, and they were shamelessly burked. We may safely leave the appreciation of this act to the estimation of all scientific gentlemen and of all unscientific lovers of fair play.

As a fitting pendant to this *suppressio veri* comes a paragraph in the last issue of the same journal:

Sir Roderick Murchison, at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, said much in praise of Mr. du Chaillu, and we very willingly give to the new traveller all the benefit, and it is very considerable, of Sir Roderick's favourable opinion. But Mr. du Chaillu and his friends must see that opinions have very little weight against facts. . . . No one will be more gratified than ourselves should be able to remove the apparent contradictions and inconsistencies of his published text. But in such a case the social and after-dinner protection of the Royal Geographical Society will avail him nothing. The world has not forgotten M. Douville and his wonderful African travels. M. Douville had the full advantage of a social and after-dinner popularity at the Royal Geographical Society.

Why not have added that Professor Owen upon the same occasion spoke in M. du Chaillu's favour, even more forcibly than Sir Roderick Murchison did? But, perhaps, the writer of the paragraph does not consider Professor Owen to be an authority. As for the story about M. Douville, it smells very strongly of Dr. Gray, who alluded to it in his letter of May 22: "We cannot but recollect that not very many years ago an African traveller was hastily taken up by the Royal Geographical Society." Now it so happens that this "not very many years ago" was exactly thirty years ago, when the Geographical Society had only just been founded, and could scarcely be said to be formed. "The social and after-dinner protection at the Royal Geographical Society" of the *Athenæum* is a pure invention, for at that time the Society did not give dinners. Whether M. Douville was or was not annihilated by Mr. Cooley's article in the *Edinburgh Review*, is a matter about which, we believe, there is still some doubt; but it is quite certain that neither Sir Roderick Murchison nor any of the present leading members of the Royal Geographical Society, had anything to do with the patronage of M. Douville; and, for Sir Roderick, he happened to be on the Continent engaged in scientific exploration when the incident took place.

The reader will by this time begin to perceive that the case against M. du Chaillu is not quite so clear as his opponents would have the world believe; that, on the contrary, there is great reason to suppose that he has been very grossly attacked, and has been charged with falsehood and fraud upon grounds quite inadequate to the support of such accusations. Granting that his scientific deductions are not invariably tenable, and that sufficient supervision has not been exercised over the preparation of the illustrations, we regard these as venial faults in comparison with the wilful ignoring, even the suppression, of evidence which satisfactorily meets all the main charges preferred. It is but a sorry return to this man for his long years of toil and danger, that when he comes back from labours such as ought to make the cheek of the home-staying naturalist turn pale even to think of, bearing with him those materials of science which make the glory and the reputation of men who have never

strayed beyond the comfortable purlieus of museums, bearing also with him satisfactory credentials of character, that his credentials should be ignored, and himself be called a liar and a rogue, for no better reason than because his book contains some trifling defects which might have been as easily avoided by a real impostor as they are detected by a fireside reader.

No means, however, have been left untried to bring discredit upon M. du Chaillu. The *Athenæum*, while professing that "no one will be more gratified than ourselves should he be able to remove," &c., can give that space to the following very silly query which it refused to the proofs in his favour:

Mr. du Chaillu excites curiosity and criticism amongst other classes than the naturalists and travellers. A correspondent, who signs himself "An Aspirant after Sporting Honours," sends us the following extract, with its annexed query: "'As we were lazily sailing along, I espied two eagles sitting on some high trees, about eighty yards off. Willing to give my fellows a taste of my quality, I called their attention to the birds, and then brought down both with my double-barrel.' In reference to the above extract from Mr. Du Chaillu's book, will he obligingly say who his gunmaker is, and whether he used No. 7 or dust shot?"

Why should "An Aspirant" assume that the double-barrel was a shot gun? It was, in fact, a double rifle, and we need hardly add that the sporting qualifications of even an aspirant must be of a very poor description if he could not pot a sitting eagle at eighty yards. This reminds us of a capital story which was narrated to us the other day on the faith of one of M. du Chaillu's busiest detractors. It would appear that sometime in the early spring M. du Chaillu was invited to a country-house in the South of England. One morning, the gentlemen went out to shoot wild-fowl, and the great African hunter was invited to accompany them. "Oh!" said he, shrinking back, "I am no shot." "No shot!" ejaculated everybody in wonder. "No," replied M. du Chaillu (so, at least, the story goes); "when I shot the gorilla it was always at five or six yards." A capital story, sure enough, but labouring under this single disadvantage, that there is not one word of truth in it. M. du Chaillu was invited to no house in the South of England, was not asked to take part in any sporting expedition, and never declined to shoot upon the plea stated. He has never practised at the long ranges now achieved by our volunteers, but at a hundred yards prides himself upon his exact skill with a rifle. No doubt this story has supplied the text for many a sermon to the effect that the gorilla hunter is a humbug. But what kind of a humbug shall we call the highly imaginative gentleman who invented the story? Another equally imaginative, or perhaps the same, gentleman, has spread about a story that M. du Chaillu has been to Wimbledon and refused to shoot with a rifle. This tale is as devoid of foundation as the other.

To bring the question to an issue, we have a proposition to make which cannot, we think, do otherwise than bring about a satisfactory settlement. Dr. Gray has stated that there is, in M. du Chaillu's collection of specimens, an "absence of really new species," and also that "the state in which the specimens have been preserved shows that they must have been prepared in or near the habitations of civilised men." In answer to the latter allegation, Professor Owen has replied categorically that the condition of those skins indicated "that they had been prepared at the places where the animals were stated to have been killed." With regard to the former statement, M. du Chaillu has challenged Dr. Gray on the subject, and the latter has not yet replied to him. "As to his assertion," wrote M. du Chaillu, "that I have no new mammals, and that all I have found were received here long ago and can be easily procured, I will merely request Dr. Gray to show the duplicates, either in the British Museum or in his own private collection, of the species contained in my list of mammals and birds." This challenge has not been accepted by Dr. Gray, nor do we believe that he could maintain his position. In the meantime, we have a proposition to make which, if carried out, would have the effect of settling the matter at rest for ever and of obtaining a reliable judicial opinion upon the merits of M. du Chaillu as a collector and explorer. Let M. du Chaillu offer his collection for sale to the trustees of the British Museum. If the trustees entertain the idea of the purchase, they will refer it to a committee of the most scientific men among us. These will overhaul every specimen with the most minute care, and will deliver an opinion with regard to which there can be no doubt, and from which there will be no appeal. Professor Owen will be appointed, and Sir Roderick Murchison, and certainly Dr. Gray himself—so that he will have plenty of opportunity for urging his objections and his views. This is the kind of inquiry which is due both to M. du Chaillu and the people of this country. Either the latter are the most deluded of mortals, or M. du Chaillu is the most injured and insulted of men. For our part, we have little doubt about the result of such an inquiry—that it would end in the establishment of M. du Chaillu's veracity, and in the confusion of his opponent; who is in no respect more notorious than for his propensity to soil the good name of every other naturalist, dead or alive.

#### THE HEAVIEST DOOM. From the German of Justinus Kerner.

I.  
Let the fire consume us—  
'Tis an awful death—  
Flame torturing, smoke stifling  
Every panting breath.

II.  
But how far more awful,  
Cursed, and crushed, and crossed,  
To perish slowly, slowly,  
In this cold world's frost!  
KENNETH MORENCY.



## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## THE ARTS.

*Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting.* By W. and G. AUDSLEY, Architects. With eight pages of Lithographic Illustrations. London: Rowney and Co. 1861. pp. 72.

**T**HE GROWING PRACTICE of the revived art of illumination—at all events among amateurs—is illustrated by the growing number of manuals and treatises devoted to its exposition. We can recommend the present guide—one of a valuable series published by Messrs. Rowney—as an essentially practical one. This feature, and the copious supply (relatively to the low price at which the book is issued) of illustrations, useful as models to the student, are its distinguishing characteristics. To a succinct and intelligent historic summary of the art during the Middle Ages follows a brief account of materials formerly employed in its practice, and a detailed account of those in present use, of the colours, metallic preparations, preparations of skin and paper, of the necessary instruments, brushes, burnishers, &c., accompanied by practical counsel as to their right selection. Part III. is devoted to lucid explanation and sound advice regarding manipulatory processes: the mysteries of lettering, outlining, of preparing the cartoon, of tracing, transferring, inking-in, gilding and silvering, burnishing, and colouring. From all which—despite a somewhat inflated style here and there—the student cannot fail to glean real help. The authors—who are at present engaged on an important original illuminated work, “The Sermon on the Mount,” in course of publication by Messrs. Day—speak with the authority of experience. We cannot, however, endorse the doctrine they by implication preach: that the student or would-be-illuminator can safely trust to this, or any other theoretic manual, for his sole teaching in the art. No craft can be learned aright on those terms, nor without infinite waste of time and energy. Guides like the present are useful auxiliaries, but can by no means stand alone, or supplant the uses of living example and oral precept. Part IV. is devoted to didactic remarks on such general but important matters as conventionalism, symbolism, harmony, and contrast of colours, styles of colouring, design and composition; remarks in which the authors do not forget to condescend to detail and practical utility, as especially in their hints on the development of colour. These are too special to admit of quotation. The following exposition, however, of the nature and uses of “Conventionalism” are sufficiently general as well as sound to benefit any reader not conversant with the subject. They are applicable not only to illumination, but to every other ornamental art:

The great principle in all decorative ornamental art is conventionalism; and it must be followed in illumination, or failure is certain. The most brilliant period of art in any nation's history was when conventionalism was most strictly adhered to, both in design and colouring—the most certain sign of decay, when natural forms were copied, and nature's pervading hue most liberally used. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the frequent use of green in decorative works has ever heralded a prostration or decay in art. Our readers must not think that we countenance a decided departure from the laws and forms of nature: conventionalism can only be worthy in proportion as it adheres to those laws which govern the vast empire of the visible world. In illumination, it is imperative on us to have resort to conventional ornament in all designs, great or small; for, wherever we observe natural forms depicted, we likewise observe poverty of design—an attempt ending in a failure. It may appear strange and contradictory on our part, after what we have said, that, should we be asked by the eager student where and from what source may conventionalism be studied, we should tell him that nature must be his school, from it he must ever derive inspiration—yet so it is. Conventional art is founded upon natural laws and natural forms; the former cannot in any way be departed from with impunity. It must be obvious to every one that two leaves growing from one stalk, yet starting from that stalk in opposite directions, would be quite absurd and hideous, be they natural leaves or conventional ones. But suppose the leaves to be conventionalised, and placed true to nature as regards their connexion with the stem, the result would be a pleasing conventional composition, true to nature's laws. It is somewhat difficult to describe what is meant by conventionalism. It may be said to be a departure from the detail and treatment of the natural form it expresses or embodies—a formal and severe treatment of nature's free and ever-changing forms. Conventional art aims not at copyism; while its greatest strength exists in expression and symbolism. In conventional ornament, the greatest display of colour may be indulged in. Having no copy to chain us down, we need only be governed by the laws of harmony and contrast. The inventive powers are also brought into play in conventional art, while they become cramped and torpid, if naturalism be alone resorted to. In all the illuminated works of the best periods, and indeed in all prior to the fifteenth century, conventional forms were almost entirely employed, while from that date, decay is to be observed proportionate to the amount of realism infused into the designs which decorate the manuscripts. Let us impress our readers with the fact that no success can ever attend an illumination if it professes to imitate natural forms; it is not possible for it ever to be considered other than an attempt, and as such it must be a failure.

The eight lithographed pages, let us repeat, including one coloured “Beatitude,” afford a fair store of good examples for the student: carefully-drawn copies in outline of ancient borders, initial letters, single flowers, scrolls, lettering, diapers, &c.

*The Chromatic Scale of Water Colours.* With a Sketch of the Science of Colour. (Winsor and Newton. 1861.)—To the artistic student of colour this simple but ingenious scale will prove very useful by way of reference and aid in pursuing practical experiments in colour,

and in learning the alphabet—so far as it can be learned theoretically and mechanically—of the laws of harmony in colour; whether harmonies of analogy or harmonies of contrast. The scale is accompanied by a sketch of the science of colour, so far as it can be reduced to certain well-known, generally recognised laws or proportions. To which is added a supplementary proposition not so generally recognised, viz., that “material colours neutralise each other in inverse proportion to their intensity.” But “the intensities of the colours being different, each,” it is urged, “must have a combining proportion of its own.” To illustrate this theory and to smooth the way towards determining the complementary hues the author has constructed his “Chromatic Scale.” The following extract from his explanation of the scale in question will show the principle of its construction. “The whole range of hues as represented in the chromatic diagram of M. Chevreuil has been divided so as to form two tables, which, when placed one above the other, will bring all the complementary hues into the same vertical line. As in that diagram, the vertical lines represent the hues or scales of different colours—the horizontal the tones of each scale, ranging from black to white. The colours being then set down according to their hue and tone approximately, those which are complementary or nearly so will be distinguished at a glance, being on or about the same vertical line. The proportions of surface in which the colours should be combined will also be manifest on casting the eye along the horizontal lines to the numbers which are marked at the sides. Those which possess the greatest intensity are placed in the middle; the proportions will, therefore, be found to increase both upwards and downwards, according as the colour contains black or white. If, however, black or white be further added in practice to any colour, a corresponding increase of surface must be admitted; if one-fourth part of white be added, the surface must be increased one-fourth; if one half, one half; and a similar course should be pursued if the colours are mixed with black.” Practice alone can determine the entire accuracy of the author's theory and Scale. But the art-student cannot fail to derive benefit from endeavours to test the same by experimental application.

*Suggestions on the Copyright (Works of Art) Bill, now Pending in the House of Commons.* By D. ROBERTSON BLAINE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of “The Laws of Artistic Copyright, and their Defects.” (London: Hardwicke. 1861. pp. 25.)—Mr. Blaine was a member (and reporter) of the Committee appointed by the Society of Arts in 1857, to inquire into the subject of Fine Arts Copyright. He was one of the minority who considered it essential for the protection of purchasers and of the public, that copyright in a work of fine art should only be acquired on condition of its registration prior to publication; the same condition on which copyright in literary works and ornamental designs is awarded. The majority, however—the artists declaring that to register a picture was “impossible” and troublesome—ruled otherwise. And the Bill, founded on their recommendations, which Sir Richard Bethell lately introduced into Parliament, makes the signature or monogram of the artist on the picture, work of sculpture, or engraving, the absolute condition precedent to securing copyright: i.e., as defined by the Bill, the exclusive right of copying or multiplying the work, by any means or in any size during the artist's life and for thirty years after it. The liability of such name or monogram being erased, of itself, makes this a very unsafe criterion. Sect. 6 of the Bill gives, under certain limitations, to the artist or his executors, a copyright in any work which shall have been sold within ten years before the commencement of the Act. Sect. 7 provides that, to secure a copyright under the previous section, the condition as to affixing the name or monogram of the artist must be complied with. In the case of an executor, therefore, the latter is actually directed to forge an artist's signature or monogram! This curious provision of the Bill as it stands is not noticed by Mr. Blaine. He shows, however, abundant reasons why registration, rather than the artists name on the picture or sculpture, should be the condition precedent to obtaining copyright, if the remedying of existing mischiefs is to be adequately considered. For these wrongs do not affect alone the purchasers of original works. They are sometimes committed by the authors themselves; sometimes, perhaps, in making exact repetitions of works they have already sold; still more in having copies made by others, and then adding a few touches in order that they may pass for originals. The advantages and reasons for registration are shown to be numerous and cogent. Other defects in the Bill, besides the neglect of registration, are pointed out. One is the absence of any provision as to establishing the identity of the work in respect to which the copyright is claimed. This is a very important matter:

By sect. 3 of the Bill, the author is to have Copyright in his work, and in the design thereof, by any means, and for any purpose. And by sect. 4, that Copyright is to be acquired by the author signing his work with his name or monogram. Assume that the author signs his sketches and studies for a picture, or any of them, and also his finished work. In respect of which would the Copyright exist? In such a case surely it ought to be only in the finished work, verified and identified by registration. This should be accompanied by a provision in the Bill that the author, either before or after having sold his registered work, or the Copyright therein, should be at liberty to sell unfinished sketches and studies for such work, without prejudice to the Copyright therein, and that the unlawful copying of such sketches, &c., should be deemed a piracy of the Copyright in the finished work, and the design thereof or of any part of such design. As the Bill stands, assuming an artist sells all his Copyright in a picture, and makes no special contract that he shall be at liberty to sell his sketches, his doing so would be an act of piracy of the Copyright he has sold, and thus he would be deprived of the pecuniary advantage of a considerable portion of his labours, the full benefit whereof ought to be secured to him.

Another oversight in the Bill is the omission to recognise, as the French law recognises, the claims to copyright of the artist's employer—as, e.g., in the case of a portrait. As it at present stands, the Bill can hardly be

considered satisfactory; and we should be very much surprised if it were allowed to become law. In regard to the objections urged by some M.P.'s and others, that, by giving to artists the extreme powers of copyright now asked, the purchaser would be unduly curtailed of his legitimate proprietary rights over a picture or work of art, of the full fruition of his legal possession in fact, we do not see that they are wholly sound, though these alone may probably suffice in inducing possessors of pictures—for such our legislators mostly are—to refuse the relief claimed. It will always be competent to a buyer to include the copyright in his bargain, or to decline buying altogether if it cannot be obtained. The young and unknown artist will have to sell his copyright. The noted man will keep it; for he will be able to command his own terms. He will find his customers among the dealers; as he already does under the present imperfect law of copyright. It is, at all events, desirable that artists should be protected against losing their copyright without consideration; that deceptive copies and piracies should be discouraged; and the state of our law on the subject assimilated with that of other civilised countries. The eve of an international exhibition is an especially appropriate moment for some intelligible and consistent settlement of the question of artistic copyright. All who would know how far the Bill at present under discussion will effect this object or fail to do so, and in what respects it admits of amendment, we refer to the present pamphlet. We think, however, the author bears somewhat too hardly on artists who make repetitions—we mean *bonâ fide* repetitions by their own hand, such as Leslie used so often to be asked to make—of their more successful works. The practice has existed in the best eras of art from Raffaele's time till now; and often, as in the case of Stothard's "Canterbury Pilgrimage," has been the sole means by which the artist has secured anything like adequate remuneration for his original conception. No true artist makes a servile copy of his own work, but introduces variations and amendments—as eminently did Leslie in his three pictures of "Sancho and the Duchess"—which enable the different works to be readily identified. It is the abuse of the practice by the artist's employment of other hands to make copies, which calls for reprehension. This, however, is one of the many knotty questions connected with artistic copyright in which the interests of buyer and seller conflict. It can hardly be discussed at length by us on the present occasion. An artist, let us simply add, would in many instances be a loser by bartering away for a certain amount of protection this inherent right to reproduce his own design.

*Familiar and Useful Guide to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.* (C. Westerton. 1861. pp. 32.)—Undoubtedly "familiar," but the utility of the thing may be doubted. Our Yankee critic, however, for such his preface declares him to be, is an ingenious, good-natured mortal, who, if he have nothing to say, says it with little pretence; and who loves pictures well, if not wisely. If often wrong in his judgments, he is sometimes right, though not on any ascertainable principle. His groupings of "twelve pictures of chiefest importance, attraction, and excellence," and of "twenty more of similar excellence, but smaller in size, and simpler" are quite curiosities in their way. We are promised Part II. "In a few days." Why should men volunteer so difficult and disagreeable a task as to review an Academy Exhibition without being paid for it, and with the remotest chance of finding an audience? This may rank among the most mysterious "curiosities" of literature. Even Mr. Ruskin, who was sure of pay and audience, never did a more foolish thing than when he planted his hand in a hornet's nest, with those "Notes on the Exhibition" he has seen fit to discontinue. Mr. Walter Thornbury, after he had quitted his post of professional critic, hardly found his account last year in his brochure on "The May Exhibitions," and has wisely abstained from repeating the experiment. Nor have we seen anything this year of "The Council of Four." Our Yankee has the field to himself.

## POETRY.

*Prometheus's Daughter: a Poem.* By Colonel JAMES ABBOTT, H.M. Bengal Artillery, Author of "Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva." London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 403.

*The Icon Poems: Sibylline Leaves from "Icon" and other poems.* London: George Manwaring. 1861. pp. 156.

*Botany Bay, and other Poems.* By J. GORDON, formerly of Bathurst, New South Wales. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. 1861. pp. 328.

*Lynletia; or, Revelations of the Heart; and other Poems.* By RICHARD BAIN. London: Longman and Co. pp. 296.

*Glowworm Lamps: a Series of a Hundred Sonnets.* By W. BRAILSFORD, Author of "A Dream of Tasso," "Waifs and Strays," &c. &c. Enfield: Myers. 1861. pp. 118.

*The Pleasures of Life; and other Poems.* By GEORGE HICKLING ("Rusticus"), Author of "The Mystic Land," &c. &c. Nottingham: J. Simkins. London: Kent and Co. 1861. pp. 254.

*Wilford and Mary; or, Father and Daughter: a Domestic Comedy, illustrative of American Slave Life.* By THEODORE ST. BO'. Edinburgh: Myles Macphail. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1861. pp. 72.

*Esther; and other Sacred Pieces.* By the Rev. CHARLES B. GREATREX. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 184.

*The Pilot of the Pentland Frith; and other Poems.* By W. LEITH BREMNER. Second Edition, carefully revised. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1861.

SOME OF THE POETS ON OUR LIST remind us that there are others in this world besides the "poet Close" who might be better employed than in bullying the tuneless Nine; while to few or none can we assign much higher praise than the capability of writing with some taste and judgment. In this age of competitive examina-

tions it may not perhaps be altogether needless to say that we do not pretend to arrange our poets and poetasters in order of merit, but take them just as they come to hand.

First on our list is Colonel Abbott's "Prometheus's Daughter." This poem is chiefly remarkable for its length, and for the circumstance that the Colonel has ventured to differ *in toto* from Æschylus and Shelley in their treatment of the same theme. According to Colonel Abbott the incomprehensible nature of the being of Prometheus makes it difficult for human readers to sympathise with the half man and half god. He is therefore metamorphosed into a mortal king, impressed with a sense of the misery and moral degradation resulting from a false and perverted worship, and standing forth alone and unsupported against a corrupt and all-powerful priesthood; which priesthood is, in the Greek drama and that of Shelley, represented by the single Zeus. To this we can only answer, that were this conception of the character of Prometheus infinitely preferable to that of the ancient Greeks (which we are very far from considering it to be), Æschylus's drama alone—the most beautiful relic of Greek tragedy—has so sanctified to us the Prometheus of ancient poetry, that no one save a new-born Æschylus or Shakespeare could reconcile us to make Prometheus revisit the glimpses of the moon in the character of a mere mortal king. We think Col. Abbott had far better have left well alone. For the rest, he writes with much feeling, taste, and a cultivated ear, but we trace no sparks of Promethean fire in his poem.

Our space only allows us to give a single extract:

What saw he there? What saw Athena's son—  
Her own unrival'd, grace-arm'd Zenophon,  
Her pride in eloquence, her boast in arms—  
When mid barbaric hosts and dire alarms,  
Thro' wilds beset with treachery, want, despond,  
He led his exil'd band to Trebizond,  
And climb'd its height, and shouted, "Tis the Sea!  
Our own blest home, our world of liberty!"  
Oh! not one Greek of all th' illustrious band  
Kiss'd the white pebbles of that wave-lash'd strand,  
Nor bless'd the glad blue waters as they lay  
In full collected majesty of sway,  
With more of fervour, with so wild a sense  
Of feeling's wealth at once and indigence,—  
As he who now first gaz'd upon the deep  
Laving the land where his forefathers sleep,  
And view'd in fancy their dim shades arise,  
An av'ral hand, beneath their kindred skies,  
Treading the shores they ruin'd ere Time wax'd gray,  
Or Man, degenerate, loath'd their godlike ways.

The author of the second volume on our list tells us that it "is published in the hope of leading to the introduction of 'Icon,' a poem of considerable length, to the notice of the public." From the sample we have of "Icon" in these pages, we beg, with regard to its publication, to give the same advice which Mr. Punch gave to people about to marry—don't. Here is a piece of a "Sibylline leaf":

O! Sara, dear, wilt thou not hear  
My fond, delightful prayer?  
I fear, I fear, yet ah! 'tis queer  
Thine eye should turn from me.

My spirit laves in blissful waves,  
Like moonlight on the sea;  
My heart beats high when I descry  
By fancy's eye love there.

The writer of "Icon" may probably say, as great men have said before him, "pereant qui ante me mea dixerint," otherwise we might be inclined to say that we have seen something very like some score of his lines before; as, for instance,

"Music hath power the tortured heart to sooth,"  
"Behold how brightly breaks the glowing morn," &c. &c.

The author of "Botany Bay" plaintively remarks in his preface "Modern English poetry, were one to judge by what may be seen on the London book-stalls, would appear not to be a very marketable commodity. Is this owing to a decline in poetic talent, or a change in public taste?" Judging from the mass of volumes before us we should say decidedly from the former cause; and we are afraid that Mr. Gordon, however superior to the author of "Icon," cannot boast of much of the poetic afflatus. Throughout this volume we can find nothing better and nothing much worse than the opening lines of "Botany Bay":

Australia, oh, Australia! I could sing,  
And sing alone of thee, from day to day,  
From year to year, and still unwearied sing.  
But all unworthy of thy lofty praise  
Is my poor voice. And little yet I've seen  
Of thy fair face, and all-majestic form,  
To all I wish, long, yearn, and pant to see.  
Match me, ye lands of chivalry and song,—  
Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal and France,—  
Match me, along your fair and famous coasts,  
Bays lovelier than Australia here can show.

"Lynletia" is a prettily got-up little volume, and there are some pretty, sparkling verses in it. Mr. Bain's more ambitious poems, such as "Ellen Vair" or "The Mariner's Tale," though written easily and in parts not inelegantly, are hardly to our taste. We quote the following stanzas to May Day:

'Tis now the pleasant month of May:  
The fields are clad in green array,  
And birds sing sweet.  
Dame nature keeps her holiday,  
And sprightly youths and maidens gay,  
Delight to meet.

Through greenwood paths behold they stray,  
Stealing sweet looks, or pause to say,  
Whilst their hearts beat,

How great their wonder and dismay,  
To find the hours have flown away,  
Like zephyrs fleet.

Bright Sol sends back his parting ray;  
But who can blame if yet they stay,  
On verdant seat,  
Since Love amidst the wild flowers gay  
Has woven bonds, in childish play,  
Around their feet.

Mr. Brailsford's hundred sonnets are somewhat above the average of modern poetry. What we do not like to see is, that they are all so



equal in their merits that in criticising one we are criticising all. There is little of the unevenness of the young poet in these sonnets, and, therefore, we fear that there is also but little room for, or chance of, improvement.

We take, quite at hazard, the following, on "The Idylls of the King:"

Under the lindens where the mosses grow  
In softest verdure, I have sat to-day,  
Reading with joyous heart the noble lay  
Of a true poet: very soft and low  
The light breeze came and went; I did forego  
All knowledge of the time, so great the sway  
Of him whose words stole all my cares away;  
No hour tolled its loss, never note of woe  
Awoke me from the world of my delight.  
The little blue-bells, shelter'd 'neath the fern  
Had no inquisitive eyes; I could discern  
No fading in the landscape, earth was bright  
And birds sang gaily in their happy flight—  
Only for realms of dreamland could I yearn.

Mr. Hickling has apparently been puffed into the belief by certain county gazettes and chronicles that he is a poet. All we can say for him is, that he rhymes tolerably well. We give a stanza from "The British Aristocracy":

The British aristocracy,  
The pillars of the State;  
The sunlight of society,  
The noble and the great.

A galaxy of beauty,  
A world of wealth and power,  
The glory of a nation  
Whose foes must ever cower.

What pleasure or profit Mr. Hickling can find in inditing this doggrel, it passes our comprehension to say.

Mr. Theodore St. Bo' holds that England and all other European nations ought to unite and put down slavery *vi et armis*. To encourage them in this laudable effort he has written a domestic drama, which he admits is a "simple," but he hopes is a "telling little comedy." We can only say that, tried by any ordinary rules of poesy, this volume contains about the most absurd rubbish we have ever read; and that the gibberish which Mr. St. Bo' puts into the mouth of his negro personages would, did we believe it were taken from life, convince us that slavery was the condition most suitable to such a bewitted race of beings. Let Mr. St. Bo' aid the slaves of the South by some gift more valuable than his poetry.

"Esther," were it not somewhat too long, might have been a college prize poem, successful or unsuccessful according to the calibre of the competing candidates. Some of the shorter poems are far better; and Mr. Greatrex, if he does not write like a poet, does write like a man of education and taste, and, moreover, with an earnestness which supplies him with something better than jingling rhymes.

"It is finished" has some power in it; but it reminds us, on the whole, and not favourably, of Dean Milman's "Bound upon the accursed tree."

There is an ease and an elegance about the last volume on our list—we do not admit that we have caught a poet even now—which stamps it as something higher than the rubbish which has possibly been irritating to our readers and certainly ourselves.

And now we will ask for the hundredth time what glory, honour, or profit can be achieved by wrapping up nonsense in bad rhymes? Profit there can be none, as two-thirds of the volumes on our list will figure for six months to come at popular book-stalls for next to nothing, and find no purchasers. And where is the glory? How many of us have friends—sober, staid, well-to-do friends—whose only sore point is that they once fancied they were poets, and committed their lucubrations to print. As we should like to be able to write good poetry, so may the Muses keep us from printing bad.

*Paradise Lost: a Poem in Twelve Books.* By JOHN MILTON. With a Memoir and Critical Remarks on his Genius and Writings, by JAMES MONTGOMERY. Embellished with numerous Engravings by John Thompson, S. and T. Williams, Orrin Smith, J. Linton, &c., from drawings by William Harvey. New Edition. With an Index, and a selection of Explanatory Notes by J. HENRY G. BOHN. (H. Bohn. 1861. pp. 508.)—The large full type of this edition is in itself a letter of recommendation to the would-be purchaser. Of the edition itself we may say that it is a reprint, with additions, of that originally published by Messrs. Tilt and Bogue in 1843, and since by Messrs. Kent and Co. We need say nothing more than that the notes have apparently been selected with considerable care and taste.

*The Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited by ROBERT CARRUTHERS and WILLIAM CHAMBERS. Part V. (W. and R. Chambers. 1861.)—We have already expressed our regret that Mr. Carruthers and Mr. William Chambers should have lent the sanction of their names to such an absurd and mischievous work as this. So far as we are concerned, the editors might have hewed and hacked Shakespeare as much as they chose, but we cannot easily pardon the bad taste and presumption which has led them to alter the text. So far as we know, a lunatic schoolmaster has been the only person who hitherto attempted the feat in question; and if the editors have ever occasion to prove their sanity in a court of law, we strongly advise them not to appeal (as Sophocles did to his "Edipus Coloneus") to the miserable abortion which they are misnaming "The Works of William Shakespeare." It grieves us much to think that a firm which has worked so staunchly and thoughtfully on behalf of education should now think it expedient to metamorphose Shakespeare in the absurd way which we see in the present work. We can affirm that this is about the only book ever published by the Messrs. Chambers touching which we feel it our duty to express an ardent hope that it may never enter the houses of any of our readers save as waste paper.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*The Autobiography and Services of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department. With an Appendix of Notes and Original Correspondence.* London: Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 418.

WE ARE NOT in the smallest degree hinting any disparagement of the merits of Sir James M'Grigor when we say that he was about as comprehensive a specimen of the "canny Scot" as we have ever met with in print. A shrewd active gentleman, with plenty of common sense, he determined to excel in his profession, and excel he did to a certain extent. But he has no pretensions whatever to be classed among the bright lights of that profession; and, indeed, he never seems to have inaugurated any greater discovery than that two and two make four—a discovery, however, which enabled him to regulate the due administration of his medical stores with an exactitude which would have done credit to the keenest clerk in a wholesale druggist's warehouse. With general literature Sir James appears to have been very slightly acquainted; at least, there is nothing in this volume to make us think otherwise, although he himself says that during a certain portion of his life, he "read some works on natural philosophy, and a good many in natural history, and 'belles lettres.'" Of professional books he appears to have been a zealous reader; and, had he ever entered into general practice, his studies might have stood him in good stead. Had he devoted more attention to his "belles lettres," it is exceedingly probable that he would never have had the enviable distinction of becoming Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Curiously enough, Sir James does not furnish us with the date of his birth. We gather, however, from a remark of the editor at the close of the volume, that he was born in the year 1770. His life was on the whole, eminently prosperous, until, full of years and fairly freighted with honours, he passed away in April 1858. If we may judge from the frontispiece, he had what somebody has termed an excellent letter of recommendation—a very good countenance; and we think it probable that had he (as he once intended) ever sought general practice, his "personel," gentlemanly demeanour, good connections, and undoubted skill, would have placed him among the chiefs of his profession in point of emolument. We do not say, indeed, that, like Sir Astley Cooper, he would have had a professional income of more than 21,000*l.* per annum; but he would probably have pocketed fees very considerably larger than the sum which a grateful country presents to the director-general of the army medical department.

Our canny Scotchman had almost made a mistake at the outset of his career. He heard that he was to be appointed to an Irish regiment, and his patriotism suggested to him that a Scotch corps would be preferable. Mr. Greenwood (of the house of Cox and Greenwood) saw his countryman's mistake; and he "told me with a smile that I was very wrong, and that he would recommend me to go into any regiment rather than a Scottish regiment. Your prudent countrymen," he said, "will soon make their way in an English or Irish regiment, but in one of their own corps there are too many of them together; they stand in the way of each other." Happily for himself, Mr. M'Grigor determined to follow Mr. Greenwood's advice, and eschew competition with his countrymen, and in some year or other (for there is hardly a date to be found in the whole of this volume) he was gazetted to a surgeoncy in that famous corps, the fighting 88th or Connaught Rangers. Of this regiment, in which Dr. M'Grigor continued eleven years, he speaks with very great affection; and hints very plainly that his promotion to the Horse Guards Blue made him think all the better of his Irish friends. Years after he is reminded of his connection with them by the Commander-in-Chief, by whom he has just been summoned to head-quarters at Busaco:

At length I reached head quarters, and, on inquiring for the commander-in-chief, found that Lord Wellington was out hunting. Sir Ulysses Burgh, now Lord Downes, received me, and said he was sure Lord Wellington would expect me to dine with him. I accordingly awaited the return of his Lordship from the chase. He received me most kindly; recollected immediately our having met in Bombay, and thereupon, in the midst of a large party assembled in the dining-room, for drawing-room there was none, asked me if I had met my old regiment, the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, on my route. On my replying that I had not, he laughingly said, "I hope from your long living with them you have not contracted any of their leading propensities; for I hang and shoot more of your old friends for murders, robberies, &c., than I do of all the rest of the army." The laughter of the whole party was loud. At this I felt somewhat abashed; which Lord Wellington observing, he continued: "One thing I will tell you, however; whenever anything very gallant, very desperate is to be done, there is no corps in the army I would sooner employ than your old friends the Connaught Rangers."

The natives of the Emerald Isle appear to have had strong objections to teetotalism; and when the Doctor was on his way to join the regiment, two young Irish officers stopping at the same hotel at Chatham had a dispute, in which one of them was killed. The Doctor adds: "This incident, in the house where I lodged, on the first day after my joining the army, took great hold of my mind; and no doubt influenced my after life, by making me cautious, and studious to avoid brandy-and-water parties at night." The pleasantness of the 88th does not seem to have been increased by the arrival of a new commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel, afterwards Field-Marshal Beresford. This officer, like Smollett's Captain Oakum, determined to have no sick men in his regiment. Indeed, the rude coarseness of

Beresford, as described by the Doctor, was hardly exceeded by that of the novelist's naval tyrant when he shouted out "Blood and 'oons! sixty-one sick people on board my ship! Harkee, you sir, I'll have no sick in my ship, by G—d." Fortunately Colonel Beresford did not proceed as far as Captain Oakum, as the former apologised to the Doctor, assuring him that the only department of the regiment about which he could say anything favourable was the medical, and that he had so reported to the Horse Guards.

Our readers would hardly thank us for following our medico into his details of the typhus fever, which "many a time and oft" attacked the Rangers, and which did not spare the Doctor himself, who probably was the better able to resist the repeated assaults of the fever-fiend, in consequence of his abnegation of brandy-and-water.

Dr. McGrigor went with his regiment to Grenada, which was speedily recaptured from the French. He tells some terrible tales of this internecine war:

All the jails were now crowded with such of the rebels as had been made prisoners. Among them were most of the principal French proprietors, who were taken with arms in their hands. Having often before sworn allegiance to the British crown, there was no excuse for them. Again, some of these gentlemen were said to have been accessory to the murder in cold blood of Governor Hume, and of several of his council, some time after they had been treacherously made prisoners. In one day, about twenty of these French proprietors were executed on a large gibbet in the market-place of St. George's, leaving wives and families. It was said that the greater part of them possessed incomes of upwards of 1500*l.* sterling per annum.

Executions were terribly frequent; and the lover of horrors will find a story in pp. 67, 68, 69, which will, *à la Bombastes*, "harrow up his marrow-bones." Dr. McGrigor on this occasion (as on all others where his own skin was not endangered) exerted himself on the side of humanity. In a few pages previous, however, he speaks of a "woman whom, with others, we cut at, to prevent their coming into the boat;" and in a page or two after he proclaims that he made good use of his legs in the presence of an overpowering French force. We remember the old Greek proverb, touching the man who "fights and runs away," which we have little doubt we should have followed on the occasion alluded to; but we recollect no license, ancient or modern, which authorises using one's arms to cut at a woman with a sword. Fear, however, sometimes makes a man, ordinarily unselfish, as selfish as the worst of us; and so it may have been, for the nonce, with Dr. McGrigor.

Turning to a pleasanter theme, we may notice how much Dr. McGrigor did to raise the army medical service, even at the outset of his official career. Of this strong proof will be found in chapter VI.; and the Doctor's sagacity met with an early reward.

We have some curious glimpses in this volume of George III., and his brothers the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland. It was, perhaps, more loyal than wise in Dr. McGrigor, after relating three or four anecdotes *à propos* of the King's conduct, which did not savour in the least of the wisdom of the serpent, to remark "he possessed greater talents than the world attributed to him." If Dr. McGrigor's stories be true, they furnish fresh proof that the world was pretty correct in its opinion; and that Peter Pindar scarcely exaggerated when he represented our good King as puzzling his addle-pate as to what were the mysterious means by which the fruit was conveyed into the interior of an apple-pie. Even Dr. McGrigor's loyalty can find few excuses for the Duke of Cumberland, who, he remarks, resembled his namesake of Culloden. Of this worthy we subjoin the following anecdote:

On either the first or second day, being Sunday, after I came to Winchester, I had occasion to be engaged in writing at my lodging, when a sergeant came in, and said that his royal highness desired I would attend divine service in the cathedral with the other officers of the staff and the troops in garrison. I told the sergeant that I would not fail to attend. Perhaps in about seven or eight minutes afterwards, when I was engaged in sealing my letters and putting up my papers, another sergeant appeared, and told me that the Duke desired I would instantly attend at the cathedral. I buckled on my sword accordingly, and immediately followed the sergeant to the cathedral. I was directed to the pew where his Royal Highness was with the whole of his staff, viz., the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, commissary-general, brigade-major, and aides-de camp. On my entering the pew, the Duke addressed me, raising very loud his squeaking voice: "Doctor McGrigor, it is very strange that you take upon yourself to disobey orders, and so soon after you have joined the district." I pleaded ignorance of the order; but he silenced me by telling me that it was my duty to have made myself acquainted with all his orders upon joining the district. All this passed before the assembled congregation, consisting of five regiments, and not a few citizens, who had followed the bands of the five regiments into the cathedral. When I sat down, I observed the Duke holding his watch in his hand, and I soon discovered that I was not the only delinquent. Addressing Major Foster, he inquired if he had again sent for Captain Shandy, who was the deputy barrack-master-general, then considered as a civil officer, for which reason he, a half-pay officer, as a civilian, was without uniform, which indeed he was not entitled to wear. In addition, Captain Shandy, a very gentlemanlike man, was very defective in his vision, and was in delicate health. At length he appeared in the pew, a sergeant following him. The Duke instantly addressed him, and, looking at his watch, informed the barrack-master that he had kept him, the clergyman, and the whole congregation a quarter of an hour waiting his arrival, and desired him immediately to give an account of himself, and further, to explain his presuming to come there out of uniform. To the first of these categorical questions the captain respectfully pleaded the state of his health, and to the second that his majesty not having appointed an uniform for the barrack department, he could not presume to wear that of any other department. The Duke rather foiled, said, "There is an uniform; and if there is not one, there must be one, and you are not to leave the house till you appear in uniform." The captain bowed most submissively, but to me and others it appeared a kind of mock humility, and as though he were playing the part of Corporal Trim to Captain Shandy. Immediately after the bow of Captain Shandy the Duke nodded to the clergyman, saying, "Go on now," when he proceeded with the service.

It requires a super-extra amount of royalty to acquiesce in the dispensation of Providence, which, having made this idiot a Royal Duke, also made him Commander-in-Chief of the South-west district of England.

We have a good story of the Governor of Haslar Hospital, who appears to have been an excessively fussy old gentleman, who loved homage to an extraordinary degree. He had had several unpleasant altercations with the officers of the regiments in garrison, and in his complaints against them had been supported by the martinet commandant Sir George Prevost. On one occasion this stickler for military honours insisted that, besides the guard turning out to him when he passed, he was entitled to a march by beat of drum. "The sergeant came up to the young Irish officer who commanded the guard for instructions, and he instantly told him to beat the 'Rogue's March,' which quite satisfied and delighted his Excellency, he not knowing the kind of air which was played to him, although every man of the guard was almost suffocated with laughter. But the beating a march was never repeated."

Dr. McGrigor gives an interesting description of his examination before a committee of the House of Commons, during which he broke down completely through nervousness. He says:

I kept full possession of myself for a considerable time. But at last, from the extreme heat of the house, my position, and the length of my examination, I became somewhat confused, and I completely stuck at one place relative to the supply of medicine to the sick. Mr. Whitbread had pressed me much upon this. I had admitted that at one time our stores were nearly empty, and that little or no Peruvian bark—one of our most essential medicines—remained. Reverting to my former replies, that our sick did not suffer from the want of medicine, he desired me to reconcile that apparent inconsistency. My reply was, that I had given orders to the purveyor to purchase all the bark he could get. His next question was, "Where was a quantity of bark to be purchased in Walcheren?" My reply was, "From adventurers." He rejoined, "What adventurers?" For the life of me I could not explain my meaning of the word adventurer. He several times repeated the question, but I could not go on, and felt most confused. At length Mr. Perceval got up, and in a kind voice, addressing me, said, "I suppose you mean by adventurers those who might have come to the British army to sell their wares, such as wines, provisions, and so forth." This immediately brought me to myself; and I replied, "Precisely so;" and addressing Mr. Whitbread, who smiled, I told him that some American vessels came in, and, among other merchandise, we found that they had some cases of bark; all of which I directed the purveyor or commissary of hospitals to purchase; and that the stock lasted till the supplies arrived from England, which I had so pressingly written for.

The Doctor apologises for his mischance by saying that Sir Richard Strachan (famous as being the copartner of Lord Chatham), "as brave a man as ever trod a quarter-deck," had, on coming up for a similar examination, "a face as white as a sheet," and was so agitated that his friends were obliged to send for a glass of wine for him.

Dr. McGrigor was present at the siege of Badajoz, and bears out the testimony that the ruffianism of the British soldiery—by which we mean English, Scotch, and Irish, not excluding the Connaught Rangers—was something hellish, not surpassed by the French in their most horrible orgies of bloodshed. The Doctor, after the siege, got "Lord Wellington" to notice the medical officers for the first time in his despatches:

He was in excellent spirits; I therefore said, "I trust, my lord, you are satisfied that the medical officers during last night did their duty, as well as the military officers, and that you will receive my testimony that they discharged their arduous and laborious duties most zealously, and often under circumstances of personal danger of which they were regardless." He replied that "He himself had witnessed it. I then added, "Nothing could more gratify those officers, nothing could be a greater incentive to their exertions on future occasions, than his noticing them in his public despatches." He asked, "Is that usual?" My reply was, "It would be of the most essential service;" and I ventured to add, that "really their extraordinary exertions gave them in justice a claim to this." He rejoined, "I have finished my despatch—but, very well, I will add something about the doctors."

The English medics were, of course, delighted with this, the first public acknowledgement of the services of their brethren; and since the days of Dr. McGrigor a tithe of the praise which is so freely bestowed on those who can destroy life by the aid of others, is grudgingly doled out to those who save it by their own exertions.

The following tale of Gallic perfidy is noteworthy. We may add that Colonel Grant was the brother-in-law of Dr. McGrigor, and had just been taken prisoner by the French. Lord Wellington

Then read to me a courteous reply to a letter which he had written to Marshal Marmont requesting the exchange of Colonel Grant, for whom he had offered any officer of the rank of colonel, of whom he had several as prisoners. In his reply, the marshal promised it should be done, and expatiated on the inexpressible pleasure it would give him to have an opportunity of doing anything that might be agreeable to such an illustrious character as Lord Wellington, of whom, of all others, he was the greatest admirer. I expressed great joy at this, when he said sarcastically, "Do you believe this? There is not a word of truth in his promise, for here I hold a French despatch from Marmont to the Minister of War at Paris, which has been intercepted by Don Julian." The despatch of the marshal to the Minister of War expressed great joy at the capture of Colonel Grant, whom the marshal described as a singular man, who had for so long a period done infinite mischief; to whom the Spanish priests and peasantry were devotedly attached, and who could be deterred by no threats or punishment from communicating with him and supplying him with every information for Lord Wellington. He added that he had sent him off with a strong escort, and recommended him to the strictest surveillance of the Minister of the Interior and Police at Paris.

Dr. McGrigor gives several instances of the Duke's bad temper and discourtesy, when things in general went wrong, or when his digestion was out of order, or, worse than all, when he had received a recent number of Cobbet's *Register*.

Finally came Waterloo, and half-pay. The Duke who appears to



have been in a good temper on this occasion said, "Mac, we are now winding up all arrears with the Government. I have asked them how you are to be disposed of, and I am told you are to be placed on half; but I consider your peculiar services will entitle you to a specific retirement. Before I enter on this subject with Lord Castlereagh, I wish to know your own sentiments." "Mac" replied that 3*l*. per diem, and a baronetcy would satisfy him. The three pounds were readily forthcoming, but Lord Castlereagh and his noble friends could not be convinced that a mere sawbones should claim the honours of the blood red hand, and Sir James had for the present to content himself with knighthood. Sixteen years afterwards he became a baronet; and in 1850 he was invested with the order of a Knight Commander of the Bath. We shall now say nothing more than that very many inferior men to Sir James McGrigor, have attained to these and far higher honours, both in times past and present.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Sketches of Foreign Novelists.* By GEORGINA GORDON. London: James Hogg and Sons. 1861. pp. 402.

WE LIKE HONEST MEN though they may have little to recommend them but their honesty; and we like honest books though the books may not happen to be remarkably brilliant. With the best desire to be courteous to a lady, we cannot conscientiously call Georgina Gordon's "*Sketches of Foreign Novelists*" an honest book. In the first place, the title would imply that we were to be furnished with a critical and biographical account of certain foreign novelists; but we have no biography at all, and nothing which deserves the name of criticism. In the second place, the volume seems designed to escape the application of the law which has for some years been in force respecting the privilege to publish translations from foreign languages. How has the volume been prepared? Georgina Gordon takes up some foreign novelist, says a few pretentious, or ignorant, or unimportant words about him, and then gives, in an abridged and mutilated form, one of his works. We have seven so-called sketches, that is, abridgments and mutilations. Of the works thus abridged and mutilated, two out of the seven have already appeared in English, unabridged and uncut. Why, if Georgina Gordon's process of disfigurement were justifiable at all, have Auerbach's "*Barefooted Maiden*" and "*The Black Tulip*" of Dumas had to suffer from it—with both of which so many merely English readers are already familiar? The English reader may fairly grumble when he finds that more than a fourth part of the volume is filled with what he already possesses in a more perfect shape. Surely the field of foreign fiction is not so small as to render tricks of this kind necessary. Again, Georgina Gordon professes to give us only gleanings from French and German novelists: yet includes among the latter Emilie Carlen. That Georgina Gordon should not be acquainted with Emilie Carlen except through German translations is by no means discreditable to her. Why, however, does she not frankly acknowledge the fact? It is a pity that Georgina Gordon, before meddling with foreign literature, did not study that part of her own which embraces English grammar; then she would not have added to her sins of omission and commission odd and gross grammatical blunders. As a compensation for imperfect grammar we are treated to slang which, in these days is made to pass for wit. Thus, trousers are called "continuations." We are sorry that we are unable to see either the wit or the delicacy of this.

In his work entitled "*German Romance*," Carlyle has admirably shown how that should be done which Georgina Gordon has merely pretended to do. The "*German Romance*" will remain eternally the model for all similar productions. We do not want chaotic excerpts, but full and faithful translations. We do not want a few bald, false, or flippant sentences, but complete and animated biographies. It is doubtful whether any can be good translators who do not excel in some kind of original composition. It is manifest, at all events, that none can be good translators who have not a profound knowledge of foreign literatures, as well as of foreign languages. Now there are persons who, like the compiler of this volume, think it enough if they can read in a foreign language with tolerable ease the more popular fictions. Armed with this superficial acquirement, they try with their puny hands to throw open to us the wide gates of a national literature. From the lips of these mortals there are two phrases which we are sure invariably to hear—that all, or nearly all, French fictions are licentious, and that all, or nearly all German fictions are badly written. These two phrases Georgina Gordon repeats with the glibness of the class to which she belongs. That licentiousness is pre-eminently French may be granted; that many of the French novelists pander to French licentiousness we admit and we deplore. But are there not countless French homes as pure as any English home can be? And are there not French novels and tales, not a few, which, while satisfying the highest conditions of art, are free from the slightest moral taint. That those who love garbage can always get it in France as elsewhere is doubtless true; but it would be simply insane to accuse the French, signal and growing as their faults may be, of preferring garbage to honest food.

As to the German writers of fiction, must we not say the same as of our own writers of fiction, that there are all degrees of merit among them? If the majority of them are prolix and realistic, are not the majority of our own realistic and prolix too? After the idealisation, the deification of the Middle Ages, of which Scott's best novels are the grandest

expression, a change came over the community, and nothing had a chance of pleasing except the minutest and most literal picturing and chronicling of that which is going on around us. Dickens, Thackeray, the Brontës, Mrs. Gaskell, the Author of "*Adam Bede*," have all been realistic writers. An enthusiastic admirer of "*Adam Bede*" has said that it is the greatest creation of modern genius. Probably he alone in England holds the opinion. Can it, however, be denied that the author of "*Adam Bede*" has been more successful than her predecessors and competitors simply by carrying realism farther than they? Realism for a season prevails in everything. The consummate artist is neither realist nor idealist exclusively: he is both at once. Why, however, should the Germans be condemned for yielding to a reigning fashion, as if they alone were guilty? A little more prosy and ponderous than their neighbours perhaps they are; but we should not accuse them of literary offences which we ourselves daily commit. There was a time when Kotzebue was infinitely more popular than Goethe or Schiller; and in Germany's present mood it would not be difficult for some second Kotzebue to be as popular as the first. Such moods must, however, be transient among a people like the Germans, who are still healthy, though they may have ceased to be heroic.

Georgina Gordon can find no female writer to admire in Germany just now except that crazy and contemptible personage the Countess Hahn-Hahn. In her excessive idolatry of Goethe's "*Werther*" also she discovers that no living German writer of either fact or fiction possesses Goethe's idiomatic simplicity, his terseness. Excellent, however, as Goethe's prose style may be, it is toward those very qualities which distinguish it that German prose generally has long been tending. The Reformer here has simply been the Ready-Reckoner. By vast industrial action the Germans have been driven to the direct and practical, and this is mirrored in their speech. Their rambling and roundabout modes of exposition they have been abandoning. Indeed, the complaint might rather be that, from their disposition to imitate the French and the English, the Germans have, as prose writers, been losing their national characteristics. All prose writing throughout the world just now, if not publicistic, has a publicistic tinge. To clearness, pith, and point this is favourable, but not to massiveness and majesty, not to that beauty which liveth for ever. It seems as if the choice now lay between heavy sermonising and clever pamphleteering; and as if an author, to escape the influence of the Stock Exchange, must yield to that of the cloister. The breath of the Stock Exchange has been blowing over Germany with considerable force. We do not say that this has been morally beneficial to the Germans, but along with the attention given to public questions, to political and social economy, it has taught the Germans to be almost as intelligible as the French. There have been no better prose writers than Luther; and ever since Luther's days there have in Germany been foremost prose writers, though the mere stylist of the Chateaubriand sort has not been common.

In Germany have abounded writers like Jacob Boehme, pouring forth their strange, solitary thoughts in their own unborrowed, individualistic way, but not the less interesting on that account. Three of Goethe's contemporaries were as mighty masters in prose as he, while they were less of stylists as such—that is to say, they sacrificed less to form apart from substance. Lessing—perhaps the most gifted of modern critics—had a style both athletic and statuesque. Herder, along with universal learning and universal sympathies, wrote with an ease and vigour not surpassed by Luther himself. Fichte, the acutest of thinkers, was lucid, trenchant, fervid, most eloquent. Schiller was not a good writer of prose; he was gaudy, stilted, and monotonous. From a classical point of view, Richter's style is no more to be commended than Carlyle's; though, no doubt, it was the only fit expression of Richter's genius. Classicality is to be determined by two things—by the highest ideal of all ages, and by the habits, history, and character of a nation. The Germans have never been a nation: they are as they were in the time of Tacitus—a chaos of tribes. This prevents them from having classical writers in the same sense as the English. They call Goethe and Schiller their two chief classical writers, but Goethe and Schiller wanted one great element of classicality—national inspiration. When the Germans are compacted into one strong, united nation, then, but not before, they will have true classical writers both in prose and in poetry. Their cosmopolitanism is both their glory and their curse; through it they enrich the world with the most marvellous discoveries, the most original ideas. Through it they rob their country of that manhood which is the basis of all noble culture. Yet, whatever their faults, we cannot allow a sciolist of the Georgina Gordon order to rebuke, to counsel, or to sneer at them, or to make their fame dependent on Goethe's "*Werther*" and the novels of the Countess Hahn-Hahn. We met lately with an amusing mistake in a German periodical. There was a long and tolerably fair account of Mr. Gladstone. A kind word was even said for his *Studies on Homer*, though to a German it is not so much reprehensible as laughable that Mr. Gladstone should not have mentioned F. A. Wolf's *Prolegomena to Homer*. The German writer expresses his astonishment that Gladstone should more than once have shown so much devotedness to the Duke of Newcastle, though this same Duke caused his rejection from Newark. That there could have been two Dukes of Newcastle—a Tory father and a Peelite son, the German writer seems to have had no conception of. In a foreigner this blunder is pardonable. Is it quite so pardonable when Georgina Gordon talks of the late Miss Bremer? We had thought that that

brilliant but somewhat pedantic and sentimental little Scandinavian woman was still alive, and that she had been giving proof of her existence by the publication of a book. Perhaps Frederika Bremer is both in the body and out of the body, in the same way as a person to whom Georgina Gordon introduces us had the singular faculty of being absent and present at the same moment; for she says he would not have believed his own eyes if he had seen his wife venturing upon a certain step in his absence. Clever man this, and armed at all points against domestic treachery, who could in his absence see what his wife was doing! We remember that Hazlitt was a good deal puzzled by the grammatical construction of a passage in the works of Burke; though he was a warm admirer of that gorgeous rhetorician. No less puzzled have we been regarding the grammatical construction and, indeed, the meaning of a passage in the pages of Georgina Gordon. She says that in Austria about a hundred years ago, "the censorship was wholly in the hands of the priests, and that not a single volume of polite letters was allowed to pass the frontier without being submitted to their inexorable shears, while most of them suffered *Auto da Fé*." There is a sublimity about the "inexorable shears" which recalls the ancient Fates; but by what or by whom was the *Auto da Fé* suffered? Plainly by the priests—the censors themselves as the passage now stands. But can *Auto da Fé*, an *Actus Fidei*, be suffered either by a person or thing? As the name implies, it was a solemn Act of Faith performed for the glory of God and the Inquisition. We hope that we have convinced Georgina Gordon that the plainest language is always best when there is an imperfect acquaintance with grammar and with the way in which the most Christian nations amuse themselves. *Except he himself* is a mode of expression that we have never met with before. But the nominative is perhaps placed before the objective for the sake of emphasis. "God be with thee, children," is also original. There may, however, be a subtle tenderness in the second person singular, instead of the second plural. When we are told that "a romantic history is said to be quite historic," we are again as much puzzled as Hazlitt was by Burke—unless, by a most inelegant tautology, we are to understand that a history is a history. Of a little boy, it is stated that, "he roared himself to sleep." The barbaric force of this, who can fail to applaud? Georgina Gordon assures us that, "nothing can exceed the brief Norway summer." Exceed it in what? In brevity? in beauty, or in heat? Our compiler has accomplished a most notable feat in her mutilated translation from the German translation of Emilie Carlen's work, in making Swedes swear in German, and otherwise express their emotions therein. Absurdity could not well go farther. We pass over other offences against grammar, style, and common sense. Perhaps we may be thought to have applied our "inexorable shears" to Georgina Gordon rather too fiercely. To make amends, we may say that the book, though deserving the "inexorable shears," is by no means unreadable. It is not impossible for Georgina Gordon, if she learn a little modesty, to do better. She has the freedom, the flowingness, the vivacity of the good translator; and our heartiest wish is, that she may unite to these qualities others which are no less indispensable.

ATTICUS.

*How to Spend a Month in Ireland, and What it will Cost.* By Sir CUSACK P. RONEY. (London: W. Smith and Sons. Dublin: McGlashan and Gill. pp. 156.)—This little shilling volume will be found very acceptable to the Irish tourist who does not care to burden himself with the more bulky and expensive handbook. Sir Cusack Roney in his earnestness seems to us to appeal to English visitors too much in an *ad misericordiam* spirit, as we can assure such persons, from our own experience, that Ireland will in herself well repay the adventurous Briton who may care to seek her shores. Sir Cusack Roney assures the visitor that his hotel bills will be from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than for the like accommodation in England, and so far we can bear our guide out, unless the English visitor keep too closely to the beaten track of his countrymen, as we are pretty certain he will find nothing particularly reasonable in the tariff of a first-rate Killarney hotel in the Season. Very reliable information is to be found respecting routes and fares in this volume; and if the voyager be not accompanied—we will not say burdened—by what Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck would have called his "womankind," we strongly advise him to deviate occasionally from the guide-book track. As Sir C. Roney remarks: "Two persons can post on cars through almost every part of Ireland at the rate of 7½d. a mile, including the driver;" and by occasionally eschewing railway travelling the tourist will see something more of Ireland than those holiday faces who speed the party and welcome the coming guests, when the former have paid their bills and the latter have money in their purses.

*On Epilepsy and Epileptiform Seizures.* By EDWARD HENRY SIEVEKING, M.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. (John Churchill. pp. 336.)—The medical profession will hail with satisfaction this second edition of a valuable monograph on a difficult and important class of diseases. The new edition differs in some material respects from the old one. The summary of cases is omitted, and numerous illustrative cases are interspersed through the text. A few formulae of useful medicines are also appended; and the advances in therapeutical and pathological knowledge made during the last few years have been carefully noted up.

*On some of the Medico-Legal Relations of the Habit of Intemperance.* By ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. pp. 60.)—A pamphlet by Dr. Christison upon this most important and interesting subject deserves, and no doubt will receive, the closest attention. An impression is gaining ground that *dipsomania*, or drink-madness, is rapidly increasing, owing to the increase in the use of ardent spirits, and the decrease in the use of wine. It may be that the recent diminution of the

wine duties will have some good effect in the way of amending this; in the meantime, however, we may profitably consider whether something may not be done to abate a disease which has already made considerable inroads upon the mental status of the nation, and which, if suffered to continue, must inevitably tend to lower the physical as well as the mental standard. Professor Christison speaks favourably of the operation of certain asylums or retreats, which have been established in various parts of Scotland and the islands, so remote from the means of temptation that drink cannot be surreptitiously obtained without very great physical exertion, such as walking long distances:

Three years ago I visited, in company with a medical friend, an establishment of the kind on the island of Skye. It is about a mile from a magnificent rocky coast, in a sloping valley which descends from the precipitous mountain Blaven, and it is within walking distance of Loch Corruisk, Glen Sligachan, the Spar Cave, and other rare scenery of this famous island. The neighbourhood abounds in subjects for the pencil—there is good angling in all directions; an interesting botany, a rare geology, and no want of material for the fowler or ornithologist. The proprietor is a well-informed medical man, and also cultivates a farm. In summer and autumn he receives not a few visitors, who interfere on a footing of equality with the inmates, so that these are by no means cut off altogether from ordinary society. Whisky may be had by walking twelve miles of a good road, but no nearer—and only by deceiving the solitary spirit-dealer of the place, who is under a promise not to supply any of the anchorites of Strathaird; or it may be got fourteen miles off by a road so rugged that a fair pedestrian may do it in five hours. Here we found ten gentlemen—cases originally of the worst forms of ungovernable drink-craving—who lived in a state of sobriety, happiness, and real freedom. One who is now well had not yet recovered from a prostrate condition of both mind and body. The others, wandered over the island, scene-hunting, angling, fowling, botanising, and geologising; and one of these accompanied my companion and myself on a long day's walk to Loch Corruisk and the Cuchullin mountains. No untoward accident had ever happened among them. I may add, that it was impossible not to feel, that—with one or two exceptions—we were among a set of men of originally a low order of intellect. Radical cures are rare among them; for such men, under the present order of things, are generally too far gone in the habit of intemperance before they can be persuaded to submit to treatment. Nevertheless, one of those I met there—a very bad case indeed—has since stood the world's temptations bravely for twelve months subsequently to his discharge, and the proprietor informed me of another having been, at the time of my visit, several years at liberty and sober. The inmates of this establishment had all gone to it voluntarily by persuasion of their relatives or physicians, and were free to leave it when they should persistently demand their discharge. Now, great advantage would be derived were relatives legally entitled to compel seclusion of this kind—and I am much mistaken if any farther legislation is necessary than what may be called for in order to legalise such seclusion.

We have already, upon more than one occasion, recommended the adoption of such a law.

We have also received: *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. Part XXVIII. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)—*British Settlers in India: Memorial delivered to the Secretary of State for India in Answer to a Minute.* By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (James Ridgway.)—*In the Matter of the Dissensions which unhappily existed among the Officers of the British Legion and other Persons at Naples in 1860.* No. I.—Case of Capt. Charles Alexander Scott.—Dr. Abercrombie on Tubercular Leprosy. (Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart.)—*Directions for the Use of Berger's Patent Spherometer: Invented for the Purpose of Facilitating the Practice of Great Circle Sailing by obviating all Abstruse Calculations.* (J. Solomon.)—*Metanoia: a Plea for the Insane.* By Henry McCormac, M.D. (Longmans.)—*The Speech delivered at the Mansion House on the evening of the 1st of May by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.* Revised and corrected by the Author. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.)—*Slavery.* (Paisley: J. and R. Parlance.)—*Captain John Brown of Harper's Ferry.* By E. W. (Paisley: J. and R. Parlance.)—*Alcohol, a Prisoner at the Bar: being the substance of Two Lectures.* Delivered by Jabez Inwards. (Job Cauldwell.)—*A Sequel to One of England's Little Wars: being an Account of the Real Origin of the War in New Zealand, its Present Stage, and the Future Prospects of the Colony.* By Octavius Hadfield. (Williams and Norgate.)—*Speech on the Debate which arose in the House of Commons upon the Coal Clause in the Commercial Treaty with France, 1860; together with a Lecture on Coal delivered at the Truro Institution.* By H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P. (James Ridgway.)—*Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won.* By Thomas Carter. (Groombridge and Sons.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

"FRASER'S" opens with a very striking, and in some respects startling, contribution from the pen of its new editor. Mr. Froude, it appears, has been, or still is, in Spain, ransacking the archives of Simancas, and particularly the despatches which passed between Philip II. and his faithful servant and ambassador to the court of the then young and so-called Virgin Queen, Elizabeth Tudor. This ambassador was Alvarez de Quadra, Bishop of Aquila, a keen, shrewd, wily, politic churchman, ripe in all the diplomacy of the time, skilled in all manner of ruses and intrigues, deeply versed in the mysteries of the human heart, and faithfully devoted to his sovereign's interest. The picture here presented of Elizabeth, and her relations with her nobles, is a very different one from that which has hitherto figured in the pages of English history. We must confess that we do not see how it is to be rejected, for it is the work of a cunning limner, who drew from the life, and who had every motive for giving a faithful representation; whilst the popular portrait is the work of many hands, some with every reason to be partial, others with every reason to be uninformed. We are sorry to say that De Quadra's portrait is not complimentary to the "Virgin Queen." She was a woman after all, and not of the highest type. The political position of affairs in England is clearly sketched out. The Catholics and the Protestants were at deadly feud; and the former, backed up by France and Spain, would have had the victory but for the natural jealousy which these powers had of each other. The legitimacy of Elizabeth was disputed on all hands, and every Catholic recognised Mary Stuart's right to the throne.



That Mary was then married to the Dauphin, and Spain could not see France, Scotland, and England united under the French crown. This was why Philip and his ambassador temporised with Cecil and Elizabeth; and why the latter found safety in the support of Spain.

England at this crisis owed much, perhaps everything, to Sir William Cecil, Cecil, whom the Queen had chosen as her chief political adviser, was described by De Quadra as a man of infinite ability, a heretic to the heart, "possessed by ten thousand devils," caring for nothing except the Reformation, which he was determined to carry out;—"The heart of the whole Protestant movement," who sooner than fail would shake every throne in Europe; and yet at the same time a man who spoke the truth, "not a liar like the rest of them," a person to be hated with a deadly hatred, but to be respected and feared.

While the marriage project was allowed to remain in suspense, Cecil seized the moment when the Catholics were divided and perplexed, and hurried Elizabeth forward into a restoration of the laws of Henry VIII. To him kings and queens were of small moment, compared to English liberty; and while the numerical strength lay with the Conservatives, the vitality, the energy, the truth was with the Protestant. Trusting, therefore, to time, he appealed to the nobler side of Elizabeth's nature. He assured himself that before France and Spain could coalesce he could re-establish the Reformation on so strong a basis that if by-and-bye times changed he could afford to defy them. The Parliament met; the laws of Mary were repealed; the Pope's supremacy was abolished; the Catholic bishops were deprived, and a Protestant episcopate established in place of them; and, careless of Philip's anger, he openly offered an asylum to the persecuted reformers in Flanders, who swarmed across the Channel in thousands.

The "marriage project" here alluded to was one favoured by Philip for marrying Elizabeth to the Archduke Charles of Austria. Elizabeth blew hot and cold upon this project, as it suited her to do so. Her own inclinations were for Dudley:

From the day of her accession, Elizabeth had drawn remarks on herself by the special favour which she showed to Lord Robert Dudley, the afterwards notorious Earl of Leicester. Scandal was busy with her name, and became so loud-voiced that De Quadra was led to inquire curiously into her antecedents in such matters. The result was in the main favourable. There were many stories current to her discredit; but on the whole the ambassador did not believe them. She was a wilful woman, he said, and a wicked heretic, but that was the worst that could be said of her. Her regard for Dudley, however, was so palpable that it was a common subject of remark and censure from Protestants as well as Catholics. He had a wife, indeed, but the wife never appeared at court; and she was reported to have bad health, which report insisted was not altogether natural disease. Dudley himself was incautious in his language, and dropped hints from time to time of prospects which might possibly be before him. The Queen at last was thought to be so seriously compromising herself, that Cecil attempted remonstrance; and although, when Elizabeth made the advance to the Spanish ambassador about the Archduke, Dudley and his sister were the persons through whom she communicated her wishes, the Count de Feral wrote that he doubted whether they could be trusted to act honestly.

Time, however, passed on; the Scotch wars drew off public attention; Amy Robsart did not die; and the scandal was dying away, when one night, in the autumn of 1560, Cecil came secretly to De Quadra's house, and told him that all his efforts had been fruitless. The Queen was rushing upon destruction, and this time he could not save her. She had made Lord Robert Dudley "Master of the Government and of her own person." Dudley's wife was about to be murdered, and was at that moment with difficulty "guarding herself against poison." Dead to honour, blind to danger, and careless of everything but the gratification of her own passion, Elizabeth would be contented with nothing less than raising Dudley to the throne, and the unhappy Amy Robsart would not be long an obstacle. For himself, like a prudent mariner before a storm, he intended to retire from the public service. His interference had availed nothing; he would now only stand aside and watch the revolution which would be the instant inevitable consequence of the Queen's insanity.

While the ambassador was cyphering this extraordinary information to his master, the news arrived in London that Amy Robsart was actually dead. She was staying (as all readers of "Kenilworth" know) at Cumnor Hall, a place about three miles from Oxford. For what purpose she had been placed there no sufficient evidence remains to show; but there she was, and there by accident, as Elizabeth assured De Quadra, she fell down a staircase and was killed.

A cabinet council was immediately held. Who were present De Quadra does not say; but the chief actor was still Cecil, in whom indignation for the moment swept away all restraints of policy. It was proposed to dethrone Elizabeth, and send her at once with Dudley to the Tower. The Protestants would be satisfied with the proclamation of the Queen's infamy; and out of the many claimants for the vacant throne, some one could be found whom the country would agree to accept. Some one; but who was this some one to be? For many days it was uncertain how the balance would turn. Elizabeth probably knew her danger, but durst not move to defend herself. Darnley, the nominee of the Catholics, was unacceptable to Cecil; he would be a mere plaything in the hands of the reactionists. Cecil proposed to change the dynasty, to declare the Tudors usurpers, and proclaim the Earl of Huntingdon as the representative of the House of York; but the Earl of Huntingdon, as a Protestant, would be rejected by one half of the country, as Darnley would be rejected by the other. Philip, too, who would look patiently on Elizabeth's dethronement, would not countenance the substitution of a heretic. Many plans were suggested and laid aside; and among other measures taken hastily in the confusion was the secret marriage, supposed to be Cecil's work, between Lady Catherine Grey and the Earl of Hertford. But after all was said, agreement was found to be impossible. A civil war, a French invasion, and Mary Stuart, seemed the certain consequence of Elizabeth's deposition; and if she could be prevented from insulting the country by the marriage, it was determined for the present to spare her. [Such at least seems to have been the resolution, for at this point one of De Quadra's letters is missing, and an epitome of it only remains.] At any rate there was to be no public disturbance; and if she was to remain on the throne, it was necessary to shield her honour and hush up the murder.

It is indeed within the limits of bare possibility that after all there was no murder. An inquest on the body of Lady Dudley was held at Cumnor, composed, as was said, of men who were no friends either to her husband or Antony Foster, the owner of the house where she died. The inquiry was reported to have been more than usually strict by Dudley's desire, and the result was a verdict that the death was "a very misfortune." But the occurrence of a convenient accident at the moment when it was anticipated was a coincidence so singular that the finding of the jury gained no more credit at the time than it will find from the historian; and the world in general had but rumour as the justification of their suspicions, while we have before us the fatal evidence of Cecil's words to De Quadra, which we may reasonably believe to be genuine.

The Council, however, were forced to make the best of it. Amy Robsart was buried at Oxford, where some of them attended among the mourners, while Cecil, by some means or other, wrung a promise from Elizabeth that at least she would not marry Dudley without the consent of Parliament, which he and she alike knew could never be obtained.

Thus for the first months of the winter the matter hung in suspense. The Queen, it must be said, had made it necessary for Cecil to take the promise from her, for no sooner was the first danger over than she seemed to think she might go her way with impunity, and made no secret of her intentions. If Amy Robsart was murdered, it was not Elizabeth's fault that she did not expose herself to the same suspicions which attach to Mary Stuart for her marriage with Bothwell. She had already intrigued with Dudley. So at least the Spanish ambassador says that Cecil told him, and Cecil was the last person in England to have invented such a calumny, or to have chosen De Quadra for the depositary of it. She was so infatuated with her passion that she was ready to justify the worst construction which could be placed either on her own conduct or on her paramour's, and risk her throne in her eagerness to share it with him.

"This," adds Mr. Froude, "was pretty well for the Virgin Queen." In her difficulty Elizabeth applied personally to De Quadra:

The details of that strange meeting one would be curious to know; but the Bishop this time kept the mystery of the confessional sacred. The sum of what passed, he said, came generally to this—that Elizabeth admitted "she was no angel;" that she loved Dudley dearly, and hated the restraint in which she was held by Cecil, and that she would be very grateful if her kind brother would come to her assistance.

But perhaps the most curious scene of all is that which, as described by De Quadra himself, took place on the Thames (probably at Greenwich, between Elizabeth and Dudley:

Afterwards, in the evening, we were in a barge, from which there was a view of the games; and she, Lord Robert, and I, being alone at one end of it, they began to flirt (*comencaron á tratar burlas*), which she likes better than talking of business. The amusement was carried pretty far, and at last Lord Robert said to her that here was I upon the spot ready to act as minister, and if she liked they might then and there be betrothed. She showed no sign of displeasure. She was afraid, she said, that I did not know sufficient English. I encouraged them for a time in their coquetries. At last, speaking seriously, I told them both that if they would be guided by me, they would shake off the tyranny of those councillors, who had made themselves masters of their sovereign and of the State; they would re-establish religion, and give back to the realm the peace and union of which it was in such deep need. They could then marry at their pleasure, and with that condition I would officiate at their nuptials with the greatest happiness. Then they could punish at their pleasure whoever tried to thwart them; for with your Majesty as their support they would have nothing to fear, while as things were at present it seemed as if the Queen might not take a husband except when and as it pleased Cecil and Cecil's confederates.

What a position of peril for this great Queen to be betrayed into by her own passions! And how noble, as well as skillful, must have been the conduct of the minister who saved her from herself:

Cecil, and Cecil only, saved Elizabeth from the ruin with which she was dallying. The knowledge that she escaped at last into a reign of outward success and splendour hardens our judgment, and provokes us rather to condemn her folly than sympathise in her trial. Were it not so, we could not think without pity of a young woman of twenty-seven, whose nobler and baser natures were contending for supremacy, entangled in a shameful passion from which she could not free herself, which had involved her already in disgrace, and perhaps in crime; and with the tempter at her ear mocking her with the hope of an elysium, behind which, as he well knew, lay a dungeon and a scaffold.

But the tempter failed, and Elizabeth was rescued; rescued perhaps rather by her intelligence than by her conscience; for she could not part wholly with her lover, who remained till his death to discredit her government by his share in it. She, however, if not Lord Dudley, had sense enough to obey Cecil, and she had good feeling enough not to quarrel with him, as a meaner person would have quarrelled, for the service which he had rendered her. Left to her own guidance, she would have buried her name in infamy. Submitting to follow Cecil, she became the Gloriana, the Throned Vestal of the West, the heroine and the champion of the Reformation. Her faults were forgotten in the triumph of her policy, and the love of her subjects grew with the hatred of her enemies. She became a goddess, an idol of clay transfigured by imagination into a divinity. Her intellect grew with her years; and her thwarted passions were compelled for the future to expend themselves in trifling. But these dark hours of her trial left their shadow on her to the last. She lived with a hungry and unsatisfied heart, and she died miserable.

Among the other important contents of the number is an article on "The British Salmon Fisheries," written by one who evidently understands the subject. As public attention is now powerfully directed to this subject, as measures are pending in the House of Commons, and as a powerful association of gentlemen connected with the fisheries has lately been formed to watch and direct legislation, the appearance of this article is timely.

Temple Bar is hotly spiced this month, and must certainly be regarded as strong meat for babes. In his "Seven Sons of Mammon," Mr. Sala gives us awful peeps into dreadful corners of that mysterious structure, Society. He shows us the interior of a West-end boarding-house, in which sexagenarians of wealth and position consent to be robbed and bullied, and have bad dinners served to them on electro-plate by a kind of modern Witch of Endor. Among these venerable inmates—passing off as the most venerable, the most infirm, and the most respectable—is Mrs. Armytage's father, a hale, middle-aged, coarse villain. Mr. Sala assures us that this is quite natural, and is severely contemptuous upon those who presume to doubt. "Bah!" he says, "I tell you that I have known these people, and they must play their several parts round the shrine of Mammon until that Deluge which threatens them all arrives." We know not what may be the particular kind of deluge referred to; but we hope that in this warm weather it will be of nice cool water. After the terrible mysteries of Mr. Huntley Livingstone's, *alias* "the Governor's," private room at Bergen-op-Zoom-terrace, it is quite refreshing to stumble across a few common-place realities, which we do in the most unexpected manner possible, in a conversation between Mrs. Caesar Donkin (the proprietress of the boarding-house) and her familiar spirit, Miss Puffin. Mrs. Donkin, we are told, "sent for the finest wines with which Mr. Harrison Parker, of Pall Mall, could furnish her," and had been promised the gift of a watch "from Benson's, in Ludgate-hill." Surely, it should have been Miss Puffin's part to say this. Another highly-

flavoured contribution to this number is an awful tale entitled "A Haunted Life:" a story told with great power, but in the most *outré* style of the horrible. Milder and pleasanter to our taste is a graceful little social sketch entitled "First-Fiddles and Top-Sawyers." An article on "Ancient Classical Novelists;" and another on "François Rabelais" give weight and substance to the number.

The *Art Journal* gives an engraving from Wilkie's "Guerilla's Departure," an effective, painty, inexpressive picture in his later manner and class of subject, which suggests comparisons with the doings in the same province of a man now living—Mr. Phillip; an engraving by Willmore from Turner's "Ancient Italy," the grand composition so universally known through the large engraving; and another from Claude's "Beacon Tower," which does not appear to advantage after the Turner. Though sweet in feeling, it is not grand, and is intensely artificial. Of necessity, at this busy period of the exhibition season, the almost exclusive subject-matter of the literary articles in this month's *Art Journal*, are the exhibitions, including the Paris exhibition. From a notice of the latter, we learn that the number of pictures exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie has advanced from 2715 in 1857 to 3146 this year, not to mention sculpture, architectural designs, and engravings. We in England think the 924 pictures at the Academy a sufficient feast.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has an article the writer of which attempts to solve the question which has lately been agitating the French

Academy: "What non-Academician is the greatest writer of the day?" but seems unable to arrive at a satisfactory result. At any rate he seems to be of opinion that the resolution to admit Academicians into the competition and the selection of M. Thiers, was a most unsatisfactory result. Among other pieces of news to be picked up in this far from unreadable article, is one to the effect that "without being absolutely popular, the Prince Napoleon is far from being disliked." "Ministers of the Devil" is a title which would lead few to suspect the real nature of the subject treated on. It is an essay on Cooks, of which some one once said that "God sends meat, but the Devil cooks." Judging from the tone with which cooks are treated, we are afraid that the writer suffers from dyspepsia. There is, however, much curious learning on the subject in the article.

*Bentley's Miscellany* has some amusing articles.

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* is full of matter likely to be acceptable to the ladies, among which must not be overlooked some very copious notes on the fashions, a coloured engraving illustrative of the same, and two handsome patterns expressly designed for this publication.

We have also received: *The Leisure Hour*.—*The British Controversialist*.—*The Ladies' Companion*.—*The Family Treasury*.—*The Temperance Spectator*.—*Chambers's Journal*.—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*.—*The Boy's own Magazine*.—*The Bulwark*.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.* By HERBERT SPENCER. Author of "Social Statics," "The Principles of Psychology," and "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative." London: G. Manwaring. pp. 190. 1861.

FOUR ARTICLES, contributed to various quarterly reviews, are here welded into a volume as entertaining as it is instructive. We would not, however, be understood as endorsing all Mr. Spencer's theories, though we admit that it is much easier to pick holes in them than to suggest anything better. The writer, as may be supposed from his previous works, finds fault with the system of education which teaches Latin or Greek, and at least makes the so-called dead languages—for dead they are not while we have the Romaic, Spanish, Italian, French, and Portuguese languages—all in all in the educational programme. "Science" is the grand *arcum*, insists Mr. Spencer, the superiority of which, over language, as a means of discipline, is that it cultivates the judgment. "The learning of languages tends, if anything, further to increase the already undue respect for authority," adds our philosopher. That Mr. Spencer, being himself a scientific man, should think very highly of science as a means of discipline is not to be wondered at; and could this "household drudge" perform a tithe of what its advocate promises on her behalf, we should have the golden age back again in a generation.

The author writes at times as if the possession of a microscope or an aquarium conferred a species of divinity upon its owner; and sighs regretfully to think how much better a man might be employed in taking tadpoles out of a wet ditch, or examining coleoptera through the microscope, than in interesting themselves in some contemptible controversy about the intrigues of Mary Queen of Scots or becoming "learnedly critical over a Greek ode, and passing by without a glance that grand epic written by the finger of God upon the strata of the earth."

Mr. Spencer further complains that, at present, we educate our children—male and female—for celibates. There is a germ of truth undoubtedly in this, but then there is some danger that, if we follow Mr. Spencer, we may go too far on the other side. Surely it is not desirable that the little miss hardly yet in her teens should know the names of the various nerves and arteries which compose her own internal organization, and be familiar with the exact anatomy of the human frame. Practically, no doubt, she should have a certain amount of knowledge of this kind, but we do not care to see every English young woman of intellect converted into an unpractising Dr. Blackwell. We do not think the study of psychology can ever be made to do duty for the German, Italian, and singing of which Mr. Spencer speaks so slightly. The writer's remarks on "Physical Education" are generally excellent, although he seems to us somewhat inclined to lay too much stress on it. His friend Mr. G. H. Lewes, from whom he quotes so approvingly, has told us that in general a well-trained athlete is intellectually little better than an idiot.

If we apply the proviso "ne quid nimis" to this volume, we can heartily recommend it to our readers as one of the very best treatises on general education which we have ever read. All we have to say again is, that we must not follow Mr. Spencer when he rides his hobby at too great a pace.

*Introduction to the Art of Reading; explained in a Series of Instruction and Exercises on English Pronunciation.* By J. G. GRAHAM. (Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 111.)—A useful little volume, which has at least the merit of being brief. The opening chapter "On the Art of Reading," appears to us a very excellent one. We cannot speak so favourably of that "On Elementary Sounds and Letters." We see little use in writing that "house is ha-oose, where a is sounded as in

far, and oo as in tool; voice is vo-ee when the o is sounded as in for, and the e as in meet; wine is wa-een where a is sounded as in far, and ee as in meet." We fancy the young English boy, who could follow these rules strictly, would speak about as well as, and no better, than a Frenchman of middle age who had studied for a year or so in England. Sounds cannot be communicated by words; and Mr. Graham, in attempting to do so, has attempted an impossibility. Otherwise, the book has many points about it which deserve commendation.

*England under the Tudors and Stuarts: a History of Two Centuries of Revolution.* Expressly arranged and analysed for the Use of Students. By JAMES BIRCHALL, Government Lecturer in History, Training College, York, &c. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 735.)—This is a carefully compiled work, with but small pretensions to originality or historical research. It will probably be found, however, not the less useful to students on this account, as Mr. Birchall is neither crotchety nor given to that word-painting which makes the facts of history subservient to itself. One notable point in this volume is, that the domestic history of the English nation is skilfully and accurately treated. We can recommend the volume as a serviceable text-book to young students of history.

LORD PALMERSTON has nominated the Rev. Alexander Ronald Grant, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to the rectory of Hitcham, Suffolk, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A. The benefice is worth 1180*l.* a year.

The following honours at the University of Oxford have just been gained by former pupils at King's College School, viz.: The Taylorian Scholarship for Modern Languages, by Americo P. Marras, and the Chancellor's prize for Latin Verse, by W. L. Stonhouse.

M. de Liancourt, author of "Le Petit Trésor de la Langue Française," and of the "Théâtre Moral des Écoles," &c., has been elected Professor of the French Language and Literature to the Metropolitan Church Schoolmaster's Association, Whittington Club, London.

On Wednesday last the distribution of prizes at St. Paul's School took place in the great hall, in the presence of a great number of ladies and gentlemen. The governor's prize for the Greek verse translation, as well as that for Latin translation, was given to Mr. South, the captain of the school, Messrs. Bennett and Black being honourably mentioned. The second English essay prize was jointly obtained by Messrs. Gardener and Bennett, Messrs. Spurling and Howard being honourably mentioned. The "Sleath Prize," for Latin prose translation, was awarded to Mr. South, to whom also the "Truro Prize," for English essays was adjudged. The "Milton Prize" was awarded to Mr. Gardener, and Mr. Bennett took that awarded for "Excellence in the general competition." Latin, Greek, and English orations were then delivered in honour of the founder, and several recitations from French, English, Greek, and Latin authors were given by the senior scholars.

The time-honoured celebration of the Eton Speech-day has also taken place this week, and was attended by an audience as brilliant as ever. Recitations were given from Virgil, Sophocles, Plautus, Shakespeare, Schiller, Molière, Macaulay, and other authors. After which there was the usual procession of boats to "Old Surleys," the usual festivities, and the fireworks.

Oxford.—The Eldon Law Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. H. A. Giffard, B.A., of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Giffard obtained double-first honours at the Michaelmas examination before Moderators in 1858, and the Junior Mathematical and Taylorian Scholarships in 1859. He also obtained the first place at the examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1860. It is understood that he has resigned the appointment thus gained, and does not intend proceeding to India.

There will be an election to a fellowship in Magdalen College in July next. The examination will be chiefly in subjects recognised in the school of *literæ humaniores*; and no papers will be given in mathematics or natural science. Candidates must have passed all the examinations



required by the University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not be in possession of any ecclesiastical benefice, or of any property, Government pension, or office, tenable for life or during good behaviour (not being an academical office within the University of Oxford), the clear annual value of which shall exceed 230*l*. They must also produce testimonials of their fitness to become Fellows of the college as a place of religion, learning, and education, and a certificate of baptism, to be presented to the President on Monday, the 15th of July, between the hours of one and six p.m. The examination will commence on the following day.

The Denyer prize, for an essay on "The Christian and Stoical Ideas of Duty Compared," has been awarded to the Rev. Charles J. Abbey, M.A., Lincoln College. On the other subject the judges made no award.

The judges of the Gaisford Prizes have signified to the vice-chancellor that they have awarded the verse prize to James Bryce, scholar, Trinity College. Subjects for the year 1862: 1. For comic Greek iambic verse: Henry IV., Part II., Act 4, Scene 3, "I would you had—shortly will I seal with him." 2. For a Platonic dialogue: "Timæus Novus sive de Geologia."

At a meeting of the Hebdomadal Council in the delegates' room, June 3, it was ordered that on Wednesday, June 12, the noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, proctors, and gentlemen who partake of Lord Crewe's benefaction to the University, meet the Vice-Chancellor in Pembroke College-hall, at half an hour after ten o'clock. That thence they go in procession to the theatre, where will be spoken the oration in commemoration of the benefactors to the University, by the public orator, according to the intention of the Right Hon. Nathanael Lord Crewe, late Bishop of Durham; after which will be recited the compositions to which the prizes have been adjudged. That all persons be requested to take notice, that the rising semicircle of the theatre is the place for the noblemen and doctors; the area for other graduates and strangers; the lower gallery for ladies; and the upper gallery for under-graduates. That all members of the University present on the occasion appear in their proper academical habits.

A Convocation will be holden on Thursday, October the 24th, at two o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Professor of Ancient History, on the foundation of Mr. William Camden, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, deceased.

*Cambridge.*—The Syndics of the University Library report to the Senate: That the period of two years for which the services of Mr. Bradshaw, Fellow of King's College, were engaged for the purpose of rearranging, cataloguing, and classifying the MSS. and rare and early printed books in the Library, will expire on June 9, 1861. The work in which Mr. Bradshaw has been engaged under the direction of the Syndicate has been carried on in a highly satisfactory manner. The Syndics are of opinion, that, as much work of a similar nature remains to be done, it would be advantageous to the interests of the library if the services of Mr. Bradshaw were continued. They therefore beg leave to recommend to the Senate, that he be re-engaged for two years under the direction of the Library Syndicate, at a salary of 150*l*. per annum, to be paid out of the Library Subscription Fund. A grace to confirming the above report passed the Senate at the Congregation on Thursday, the 30th.

There will be an examination at Jesus College, open to all persons not then matriculated, on the 9th and 10th October, for one Classical and one Mathematical Scholarship, each of the annual value of 50*l*. The classical examination will be in Latin and Greek prose and verse composition, with some easy translations. The mathematical will be in Euclid, algebra, plane trigonometry, and conic sections treated geometrically. Any further information may be obtained from the tutor.

The Council of the Senate report to the Senate, that they have received the following letter from Dr. Goodacre:

To the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.  
GENTLEMEN,—I make the following offer to the University of Cambridge:—I will commence the removal of my Museum of Vertebrate Animals to Cambridge on a room being provided there for its reception for a given period, say a year, which may be prolonged by our mutual consent. The museum during that time to be solely under my management. At the end of that period, the University shall have the option of accepting it as a gift, or of declining it. Should it be declined, the University to pay for the removal of such parts of it as may then be in Cambridge to any part of the United Kingdom I may please. The conditions on which I shall offer my Museum at the end of the stated time will be—1st, That it be distinguished from any other, and be called by my name; and 2ndly, That it be duly preserved and displayed in a suitable room. The first condition I shall consider fully complied with by a distinguishing label approved of by myself been attached to every specimen, and the privilege granted to me of adding to the collection at any time under the same label. I should also wish that if at any future period the University see fit to place any of the specimens in better cases than those now containing them, that the present ones be sold, and the money spent in buying specimens of any species that may be wanting, and that they also have my label attached to them.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
T. B. GOODACRE, M.D.  
Lutterworth, May 21.

The collection having been examined by Mr. Churchill Babington, of St. John's College, and the Master and Fellows of Downing College having consented to the placing of the collection in a room in the College, for a period of a year from the present time, the Council recommended to the Senate that the offer of Dr. Goodacre be accepted.

The Vice-Chancellor has requested that Supplicants and Certificates for Degrees to be conferred at the ensuing B.A. Commencement, may be sent to the Registry on or before Wednesday, to 12th of June.

An election of four scholarships at Pembroke College (two of 60*l*., one of 40*l*., and one of 20*l*.) will take place at Michaelmas next. The examination will commence on the 15th of October. It will be open only to persons who have been previously admitted at the college with the intention of commencing residence in October, and who are under twenty years of age. Of the four scholarships, one will be awarded chiefly for Classics, and one chiefly for Mathematics. For particulars with respect to the subjects of examination, &c., applications must be made to the tutor.

The Vice-Chancellor has announced to the Senate, that a very valuable collection of drawings by the late J. M. W. Turner, Esq., has been presented to the University, to be placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum, by Mr. John Ruskin. The drawings have been examined, and accepted by the Syndics of the Fitzwilliam Museum. At the Congregation on Thursday, the 13th inst., a grace will be offered to the Senate, to return to Mr. Ruskin the thanks of the University for his munificent present.

The Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., of St. John's College, has been re-elected Disney Professor of Archæology.

At the next General Scholarship Examination at Emmanuel College, in June 1862, at least four scholarships of 60*l*. a year, open to all members of the College, will be competed for, besides smaller scholarships.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—Certain periods of the operatic season are not unfrequently signalled with eventive epithets. For instance, should a new star suddenly appear to irradiate the musical horizon, it is a great "event." If a long resplendent one is doomed to undergo its last eclipse, that too is an event, though of a less cheering kind; and should another luminary of magnitude and importance unexpectedly dart from its hiding-place into the field of vision, the chances are that it will not escape an enrolment on the broad leaf of events also. The events that have transpired since our last writing are, the first appearance of Sig. Mario this season, and that of Sig. Ciampi for the first time, at Covent Garden. That the operatic world can at present but ill spare so finished an artist as Sig. Mario is an opinion too deeply rooted in the general mind to admit of gainsaying. But there is, nevertheless, a growing idea that the arch enemy of singers is making such a dread inroad upon the vocal functions of the accomplished tenor, that a desire for the appearance of a qualified successor at no very remote date will soon expand into ardency of expression. No opera could have been better chosen for Mario's reappearance on Monday than Rossini's ever fresh and delighting "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." He must be indeed an apathetic listener who cannot feel the charm of the continuous stream of spontaneous and beautiful melody, clear and resonant instrumentation, and truthfully dramatic expression with which this comic opera abounds. Of all the Rossinian lyrical productions, the individuality of the composer is discovered far more clearly in this than in any other; every bar bears the special impress of his genius, and every thought is evolved with a freedom and lucidity that force a conviction that "Il Barbiere" is the work of a great master. The cast included, besides Sig. Mario as *Almaviva*, that of the new comer as *Doctor Bartolo*; Sig. Ronconi as *Figaro*; and Mme. Miolan-Carvalho as the heroine. Sig. Ciampi, when brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre last season, gained great hold upon the public from his youthfulness, great power and compass of voice, and a striking originality of action. Time, study, and a judicious audience to play to, were regarded as the chief requisites for placing him in a foremost position. He has already attained to a coveted elevation, and the fault will be traceable to any cause but public neglect if Sig. Ciampi does not secure the leadership business in buffo-singing. The impression produced on Monday was of the most unequivocal kind. His recital after "A un dottore" was alike a compliment for the restoration of the aria and the effective manner of delivering it. A more restless and vivacious "Factotum" than Sig. Ronconi's it would be difficult to meet with. In all the great scenes and situations belonging to the part, he exhibited in their fullest force those strikingly original and admirable qualities which long ago rendered his name famous throughout Europe. The music of *Rosina*, written for a mezzo-soprano, has frequently to undergo the process of transposition to suit Mme. Miolan-Carvalho. In the singing-lesson scene the donna had full swing for her vocal fancies, and she executed the "Carnival de Venice" with extraordinary ease. But this was all. The trio "Zitti, zitti," met with its accustomed encore; and at the close of the opera the chief performers appeared in compliance with a general call.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—For some time past a huge board, filled with important names lettered like Joseph's coat, has been placed at this musical synagogue and corners of streets, announcing the existence of a new society under the title of the "Musical Art Union." A preliminary concert was given by it on Friday the 31st ult. A large and a very efficient band of musicians occupied the orchestra, and, as far as their exertions have concern, they afforded an evening of unquestionable pleasure. The motive assigned by the promoters of this new society for its organisation is, "the advancement of music." Having launched their well-trimmed bark with a cheering experimental trip, it remains now for time and the Fates to decide whether favouring gales, a good pilot, and a contented crew will open up new scenes for musical enterprise. The programme on the occasion under notice, exhibited chiefly the works of authors well known and reputed. It contained also a novelty from the pen of Herr Rubenstein, a pianist about whom London critics have expended considerable ink and paper. Be his merits as a great pianist open to doubt or otherwise, as a composer of symphonies the claims of Herr Rubenstein are slender in the extreme. No one who heard his "Ocean" played, had the slightest doubt of a faithful and finished executancy, while but few who took the trouble to think could be unaware, at the same time, that the composer was altogether at sea and without a compass when he sketched and attempted to achieve a task belonging solely to master minds. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington

relieved the instrumentalists by a beautiful rendering of an aria "Lungi dal caro bon." Mr. Blagrove, who has taken great interest in the formation of the society, was at the head of the orchestra, and Mr. Klindworth, a gentleman no less indefatigable, acted in the double capacity of pianist and conductor.

Mme. Rieder's Concert, at the same place, on the previous afternoon, must be classified with the crowded and fashionable ones. Beethoven's trio in D, selected to commence with, was given with faultless accuracy by Herr Pauer, M. Sainton, and M. Pague. Two songs were contributed by a lady as yet unfamiliar to metropolitan audiences, Fraulein Mehlhorn. But more striking effects were produced by the concert-giver herself, in a vocal adaptation of Sebastian Bach's first prelude. Miss Augusta Thompson repeated an air which she has popularised from Auber's last opera, "La Circassienne;" a romance from "Don Pasquale" brought Sig. Delle Sedie into prominence and favour; and a duet for pianoforte and harmonium, by Mr. Cusins and Herr Engel, contributed to the gratification of the lovers of these instruments through the musicianly style of handling. Herr Ganz was the chief accompanist.

EXETER HALL.—The Sacred Harmonic Society gave an unexceptionable performance of "Elijah" on the last evening of May, with Mmes. Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, Mlle. Parepa, Herr Formes, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c., as principals. The chorus singing was marvellously true in point of time, and exact with reference to intonation. Mr. Costa's "Eli" was announced for the next meeting.

Regardless of the bustle and excitement going on unceasingly just now in the courts of Apollo, the Musical Union unobtrusively pursues the noiseless tenor of its way. On Tuesday, the 4th inst., another meeting took place at St. James's Hall. The programme, among other attractive items, contained the Kreutzer Sonata for pianoforte and violin, Haydn's brilliant quartet in D, and Mendelssohn's (Op. 44) in the same key. To elucidate these gems with as much effect as possible, N. Rubenstein, Wieniawski, Ries, Webb, and Piatti, were engaged. Rubenstein, a pianist of great continental celebrity, appeared for the first time in England. Selections from Chopin and Listz afforded the auditory a fit opportunity for comparing the wondrous and enduring composition of Beethoven, with the volcanic and fitful productions of the more modern school.

On Wednesday a concert was got up at Hanover-square for the benefit of the Jews' Emigration Society. Several eminent vocalists assisted in the laudable undertaking, among whom were Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Santley, a portion of Mr. Leslie's choir. The instrumental portion of the entertainment was divided between Herr Pauer, M. Lazare, Herr Strauss, and Sig. Piatti.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—At the fifth concert of the season, which took place on Monday last, Dr. Wylde went out of a beaten path; and, abandoning for the nonce both an exclusively philharmonic and a popular style of programme, courageously attempted the music of Mendelssohn in "Antigone." Let it be understood that no extraordinary amount of courage on the part of either band or conductor was in reality necessary in order to execute the music faithfully; but, as all previous attempts to popularise the old Greek tragedy had proved dead failures, it required no ordinary amount of nerve and courage to ascertain how the public would take it once more. The execution of the music was in all respects gratifying, and the attention of the audience kept in general from flagging by the joint efforts of reciters, solo singers, and chorus. The pieces which excited the most applause were the chorus—during which *Antigone* is led off by guards—"Royal Dane long lived in a tower;" the hymn to Bacchus, "Fair Semele's high-born son;" and the semi-chorus "O Eros! all conquering power." The elaborate instrumental accompaniments in the two great scenes of *Antigone* and *Creon*, with the intervening and responding choruses, were given with great clearness, precision, and effect. In short there was scarcely one instance of hesitation or uncertainty in any part of the interspersed dialogues and soliloquies. Mr. Bartholomew's translation of the German version of "Sophocles" was the one used. The poem was recited by Miss Heraud (*Antigone*) and Mr. Ryder (*Creon*). The soloists were Mr. George Perren, Mr. Seymour, Mr. C. Henry, and Herr Formes. "O Eros!" the semi-chorus entrusted to the soloists named, received the honors of an encore. The second part of the evening was devoted exclusively to Beethoven's symphony in D. Although St. James's Hall was not inconveniently crowded, the attendance evinced a desire on the part of all classes to judge of the character of a work in which ancient and modern lore have been very mysteriously combined.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Suffice it to say that the fourth and last concert of the '61 series, given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, came up fully to the standard of its predecessors. Music good; arrangement of it excellent; performance superb. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Sig. Gardoni had each an aria assigned in the first part of the programme; and in the second they discoursed a lovely duet from "Azor and Zemira." A crowded assemblage of the profession and educated amateurs watched with intense anxiety the proceedings of this musical society; and, judging both from the silence and the enthusiasm that prevailed, the concert declared itself to possess more than ordinary charms. Miss Arabella Goddard presided at the pianoforte, and Mr. Alfred Mellon occupied, as on previous similar occasions, the important and dignified post of conductor.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Hanover-square. Herr Oberthur's Annual Morning. 2
	Hanover-square. Seventh Philharmonic. 8
	St. James's Hall. Monday Popular. 8
	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels; and during the week. 8
	Egyptian Hall. Mr. Fredk. Penna's; and during the week. 8
	St. James's Lower Hall. Female Swiss Singers; and during the week. 8
TUES.	Hanover-square. Mr. Walter Macfarren's Pianoforte. 8
	St. James's Hall. Mr. Hatten's Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 8
WED.	Royal Surrey Gardens. Second Grand. 7
	Upper Wimpole-street. M. Sainton's Last Soirée. 8.30
	St. James's Hall. Oratorio (Gideon). 8
	Hanover-square. Messrs. Lewis and Adolph Ries. 8
THURS.	38, Welbeck-street. Mr. and Mme. Pratten's Matinée Musicale. 3
FRIDAY.	Hanover-square. Mlle. Elvina Behrens. 8
	Crystal Palace. Seventh Opera Concert. 3
	Exeter. Sacred Harmonic Society. 8
	St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Halle's Beethoven Recital. 3
SAT.	Hanover-square. Madame Cellé's Matinée Musicale. 2.30
	Collard and Collard's Rooms. Mr. Deacon's Second Séance.
	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. 3
	Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS have returned to the Haymarket, and Mr. Tom Taylor's drama, "The Overland Route," has been revived for the occasion. Crowded houses reward the return of these popular favourites in this popular drama.

Mr. Phelps is now playing at the Princess's on alternate nights with M. Fletcher. His last revival has been the character of *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Mr. Robson has not yet returned to the Olympic; but for the "School for Scandal" has been substituted "All that Glitters is not Gold," in which Miss Amy Sedgwick sustains the part originally created by Mrs. Stirling.

The amateurs of the Savage Club are about to take the field once more in the cause of charity. In our advertising columns will be found the particulars of a performance to take place at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 19th inst., in which Messrs. Charles Dickens, J. R. Planché, F. Talford, William Brough, H. J. Byron, Leicester Buckingham, John Hollingshead, Horace St. John, and other gentlemen well-known in the literary and artistic world, are announced to take part. The performances will consist of "The Wreck Ashore," and new burlesque on the story of "Valentine and Orson," written for the occasion, by Messrs. Planché, Talford, Byron, Buckingham, Halliday, Falconer, and William Brough. The kindly object of the whole business is the benefit of the widow and family of the late Ebenezer Landells, the well-known artist and wood-engraver.

An announcement by Mr. Adolphus Francis, and bearing the name of Mr. W. C. Macready, informs us that a grand national monument to Shakespeare will be inaugurated at the tercentenary anniversary festival in 1864. A public meeting will be held shortly, in connexion with the above object, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

M. Blondin, the celebrated rope-walker, who spanned Niagara on a two-inch rope, made his *début* at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The rope upon which he walked was stretched along the transept at a height of about 150 feet from the floor of the palace. The rope was steadied with guy-ropes and weights fastened to the side-galleries and passing through loops in the main rope. Laden with a balancing pole, some 58 lbs. in weight, and some thirty feet in length, M. Blondin advanced upon the rope with as much certainty as an ordinary man would proceed upon the level ground. He ran across, stood on one leg and upon his head, sat down, and rose up again with the greatest precision, turned summersaults, and even went across with his eyes blindfolded and his body enveloped in a sack—much to the terror, but much also to the fascination, of beholders. He is, indeed, a marvel among rope-walkers, and seems to have banished nervousness and fear from his mind. Astonishing as were his performances on this occasion, they are as nothing to what is promised. He is to wheel a cooking-apparatus upon the rope, and there and then cook an omelette; he is to carry persons across—that is if he is permitted, which we most sincerely hope he will not. What there can be in seeing him carry over another upon his back, unless it be the chance of seeing one or both meet with a fearful death, we cannot understand. The safety of both must depend upon the coolness of Blondin; and, if he wishes to add to his risk, he might carry a log of wood the weight of a man upon his back. Why should he risk any life but his own?

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

AMONG THE PICTURES OF POWER, mental and technical, Mr. Holman Hunt's "Street Scene in Cairo" (231) occupies a unique position, in its merits and defects. The picture, it has been well said, has been reasoned rather than felt out, or *seen* by the painter. Old Flemish depth and splendour of colour have been wrought out. A wonderful amount of study has gone to it. Yet how strangely wrong are the proportions of the lantern-maker's arm—that which feels the face of the veiled beauty whose eyes laugh above her veil; while his legs are those of a boy hanging down from the trunk of a young man. The two principal figures and the gay narrow street beyond—in which English traveller and Oriental attendant are seen making their way with difficulty—are jammed together rather than composed. It is not, in fact, an imaginative picture, but an intellectual one. The parts are of marvellous beauty and interest, but they hardly cohere or form an intelligible whole. Mr. J. F. Lewis's "In the Bezestein, El Khan Khalic, Cairo" (266) is far the more complete picture in its somewhat similar class. That elderly merchant in the bright blue dress, who sits majestically at ease in the bazaar, untroubled by customers, has been really seen by the painter as well as elaborately wrought out. The scene comes together as a whole. It breathes a sentiment of truly Oriental repose. The art triumphantly put forth is of the most subtle and refined order. The harmony



of colour is simply perfect, and of a delicacy which has no parallel in the exhibition. Mr. Lewis's two other pictures, "A Bedouin Sheikh" (149), another sitting figure; and "Edfon, Upper Egypt" (350), a scene of camels reposing, display similar marvellous qualities, but not leading up to so entirely successful a result as in the larger picture. The impression made on the mind is less complete. We think, as we look, more of the art and less of the subject.

Mr. Phillip's "Gossips at a Well" (66) is (of course) a picture of power, but tells us nothing the artist has not told us better before. There is much dashing dexterity of hand, little life in the picture. Muleteer and female water-carriers and other figures are cleverly posed, in well-contrived contrast of hue and form, rather than placed in living action before us. We think as we gaze of the painter's cleverness more than of a Spanish street. The able painting displayed in Mr. Dyce's "George Herbert at Bemerton" (98) cannot atone for its weakness of sentiment and falsity of conception. The ivy-mantled trees are drawn with the utmost perfection; and the landscape generally is of great beauty, though singularly wanting in the bright sun-light proper to such a day as the poet's verses describe. But Master Herbert walking with his eyes turned up to heaven, and apparently reciting his own verses out of the little red book he holds in one hand, while he enforces the sentiment with the other uplifted hand, is a truly fatuous personage. We confess to having entertained a different notion of George Herbert. To the dramatic power, alloyed though it be by an obtrusively *painty* look, of Mr. T. Faed's "From Dawn to Sunset" (247) we, in our first notice, bore testimony. In Mr. O'Neil's "Parting Cheer" (335) there is little beyond vigorous paint; no leaven of high or refined feeling. It is a mere cento of ably but coarsely-painted studies—not a picture. In our first notice we alluded very generally and disparagingly to Mr. F. B. Pickersgill's contributions. In his style, however, "Pirates of the Mediterranean playing at Dice for Prisoners" (360) is a powerful and effective picture, though somewhat stagey. The "villains" of the piece are especially well conceived.

Turning to pictures of more modest pretension than those we have been noticing, there are still some meritorious works to mention, accidentally omitted from our first summary, comprehensive as it was. Mr. J. Faed's "Queen Margaret's defiance of the Scottish Parliament" (341) has real dramatic power and excellent painting—of a quiet unaffected kind. "The Sonetto" (330) of Mr. Yeames—an Italian poet of the olden time reciting his poem as he strolls through the cloister—exhibits much conscientious study of nature. Mr. Holiday's "Dante and Beatrice" (649)—their first meeting as children—is a crude but interesting work, faulty in drawing, but quaint and naive in feeling. We have already expressed our admiration of Mr. Archer's "Playing at Queen with a Painter's Wardrobe" (347): a truly delightful picture, in motive, sentiment, quality of painting and deep feeling for colour. A smaller picture by the same hand, "La Mort d'Arthur" (615), though not so complete a success, showing more obvious technical immaturity, is equally full of promise. It is a most interesting and suggestive composition. The artist may stammer, but it is poetry which is uttered. The recumbent figure of the dying king, the female figures who tend him, those who speed along the sands, or stand and gaze in pitying awe, have all a peculiar grace and sweetness. Throughout the picture deep feeling is shown for composition, for purity of form, and above all for colour. We shall watch Mr. Archer's future progress with much interest. Mrs. Bridell's "Departing to join Garibaldi" (588), an embarkation scene, is a picture very unfavourably hung, but which appears to have solid merit and to be a great advance on the artist's previous performances. Two small and badly-hung pictures of genuine humour, by Mr. E. Nicol, the Scottish painter, attract little notice here, but would be pictures of mark in any other exhibition: "Toothache" (251), and "They talk a power of our drinking, but never think of our drought" (392). In the latter, two thirsty souls, after a long spell o' sermon—we see the demure, retiring congregation in the distance—are in the booth near us relieving exhausted nature by a draught of ale. We never saw anything on canvas more imitatively truthful to nature or comic than the expression on the face of the man who is supposed to be expressing his mind to the above effect, preliminary to taking the welcome long pull at his jug. Mr. Nicol is a shrewd observer, and has a good memory—that essential point in the case of the painter who would fix on canvas the humours of life and manners of men.

Among landscapes of high merit previously unnoticed by us those by Mr. J. W. Oakes especially challenge attention. "A Caernarvonshire Glen" (517) is scarcely felicitous in colour, but is full of power, and is the ripe result of much earnest study. The turbulent elements of the scene, the foaming stream spanned by a rainbow, the mist-clad mountain slopes, are interpreted with genuine knowledge and sympathy. The same artist's smaller landscape, "Water-meadows, Sandwich" (35), is a more complete and suggestive picture, poetic in feeling as well as truthful. By Mr. H. W. B. Davis, the "Rough Pasture, Pas de Calais" (484), is a very clever, though not wholly agreeable picture, full of honest study of unusual effects of light and tone, but crude and discordant in colour. Mr. H. C. Whaites's "Leaf from the Book of Nature" (226) is one of those literal transcripts of landscape-detail which cannot fail to be delightful decoratively and in colour, and which pass inaccurately enough as "Pre-Raphaelite," but which would be more properly described as "Ruskinite." Such studies are the direct result of Mr. Ruskin's teaching, not of that of the Pre-Raphaelite Brethren. On a grander scale, Mr. J. G. Naish's "Old Lizard Head" (638) falls within the same category. A wonderful picture—wonderful making out of sea and cliff and sharp-cut stone—and satisfactory, if the dexterous paint had but a soul to it!—if all that deep, faithful study had been subordinated to some higher feeling or aim. Are the two things never to go together? Of the two small Surrey landscapes by Mr. James Thomas Linnell, junior (brother of the Wm. Linnell, who also exhibits), the "Summer's Evening" (580), which is ingeniously hung next the floor in the entrance-room, is a better picture than the "May Morning" (475), hung on the line in the west room, though the latter be full of interest. In the former the sky shows original and earnest study.

In case we may not have another opportunity of returning to the sculpture, let us express our sincere admiration for Mr. C. F. Fuller's very remarkable marble statue, "The Castaway" (1019), one of the very few noticeable features in the sculpture-room. United to good and powerful modelling we here have that very rare attainment in English sculpture, a vitalising feeling—the realisation of a sentiment, of expression and character. Never was the lonely desolation suggested by Cowper's terrible poem more pathetically suggested than in this outstretched figure, half-leaning on his hands, in vain quest of some lingering ray of hope.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTER'S COMPANY.

THE HONEST ENDEAVOUR this ancient guild is making to be useful to the public and to the trade—on its artistic side—it represents, calls for emphatic recognition. It has a second time got together a gratuitous exhibition of Decorative works, which cannot fail to be instructive to Decorative artists and useful to the public; and has stimulated the exertions of contributors by distributing among them no less than ten prizes for conspicuous merit—four silver medals, accompanied by the freedom of the company; three bronze medals; three certificates of merit. Mr. B. Edmett receives a silver medal for two specimens of writing on glass; Mr. T. Donatti another for six specimens of inlaid marbling, and graining and panel decoration; Mr. W. Betteridge a third for seven specimens of inlaid marbling and graining, including a very fine imitation of that rare stone chalcidony, and a very excellent one of cedar. Mr. J. Taylor again receives a silver medal for eight specimens of practical graining and marbling. Mr. Wm. Simpson receives a bronze medal for a graceful, ornamental pilaster, and a sanded decoration or wall ornament. Mr. D. O. Haswell receives a bronze medal for practical writing; Mr. W. J. Cloake another for four specimens of graining and marbling, including a very fine imitation of breeding-stone. One of the certificates of merit is awarded to Mr. C. Hibble for two columns, in skilful imitation of verd antique, and thirteen specimens of inlaid marbling and graining, including a very remarkable imitation of jasper, and another equally good of jasper mixed with other stones. The emulation excited among workmen by these prizes and exhibitions cannot fail to raise the standard of technical proficiency. Mr. Kershaw, it may be remarked, who took the first place in last year's exhibition, has abstained from competing this year, in order to allow fuller scope to his comrades. From the above enumeration, it will be seen that the company is obliged to limit very strictly the departments of decorative art which it is at present enabled to encourage. We hope its laudable efforts will receive sufficient pecuniary support from the trades interested in decoration to enable it hereafter to hold out a helping hand to such important branches of the art as original designs for wall decoration and stained glass. The five (coloured) designs for stained glass exhibited by Mr. A. Gibbs have great merit—one in particular, of mosaic pattern, rich in colour and correct in design. We regret that the original limitations of the competition excluded him from the chance of receiving a prize. Mr. L. Romili's design for a Renaissance cabinet again shows much taste and knowledge. In conclusion, we sincerely wish the Company of Painters every success in the new career it has chalked out for itself.

IN THE INDIAN COURT at the Crystal Palace may now be seen six large pictures which formerly decorated the palace of the King of Oude; including a portrait of the King, also a bird's-eye view of the procession of the King through Lucknow from his palace.

The private view of the Exhibition of Old Masters at the British Institution takes place to-day (Saturday).

On Monday next, the 10th, will be sold at Messrs. Christie's the drawings in water-colours made by the celebrated traveller Mr. Atkinson, of scenery in Siberia, Mongolia, and Central Asia, and in the Valley of the Amoor; including the originals of the engraved illustrations to that gentleman's published books. An interesting series.

On Friday next, the 14th, Messrs. Christie will sell an interesting collection of water-colour drawings by the late David Cox, including some of his original out-door sketches.

On Saturday next, the 15th, will be sold, by Messrs. Christie, various interesting English pictures. They include four fine Sir Joshua's: the full-length of Miss Carnac, the very beautiful group of David Garrick and his wife seated in a garden (exhibited last year at the British Institution), and portraits of W. Hawkesworth, and Miss Hayes. Among the other pictures may be mentioned Sir E. Landseer's "First Leaf," four examples of Phillip, including his own portrait; and Holman Hunt's "Hiring Shepherd"—perhaps his most imaginative and spiritual work. On the same day will be sold the late Sir John Swinburne's collection, including examples of Calcott, Wilkie, Landseer, Howard, Mulready's celebrated "Punch," and Hilton's "Nature Blowing Bubbles for her Children"—one of that obsolete master's best works.

By way of even-handed liberality to both Universities, Mr. Ruskin, we understand, purposes following up the noble gift of Turner drawings to his own college at Oxford, by making a similar donation to Cambridge. This is truly practical and disinterested testimony on the great critic's part to the faith which is in him. To part in life with possessions so precious and beloved is rare magnanimity.

One is reminded of a bygone obsolete generation of artists by a recent announcement in the obituary of the *Times* of the death on the 28th ult. of "Ann, widow of William Westall, Esq., A.R.A., in the 72nd year of her age."

It is worth remarking that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, now in the Academy Exhibition, "Street Scene in Cairo," was in greater part painted some six years ago, while the artist was preparing for his "Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple."

It may be well to apprise those who are interested in the late John Cross that three of his grand historical pictures are still to be seen in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, and will remain there as an additional attraction during the present historical exhibition of water-colour paintings. The three in question are his three noblest and most interesting—the "Richard Cœur de Lion," the "Death of a Beckett," and "The Burial of the Princes in the Tower."

A literary contemporary states with some degree of emphasis, that the report which, by way of enhancing the value of M. Verboeckhoven's pictures, "has been set on foot that the artist has lost his sight" is "totally false." The true state of the case has appeared in our columns months ago—more than once. Last year over work brought on an affection of the sight, which banished M. Verboeckhoven from his easel for many months. His sight, however, under careful treatment gradually improved, and he is now able to paint again.

At the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, an exhibition of pictures by eminent living German artists has been opened. We must defer our notice. Fresh exhibitions, in fact, continue to open weekly, almost daily. At the French Gallery Messrs. Colnaghi are exhibiting, in conjunction with Mr. Gambart's exhibition of the Royal pictures, two by the American artist, Mr. G. L. Brown. One is the "Crown of New England," a large landscape representing the highest peak of the New England mountain range. The other and more important is "The Mouths of the Hudson," a large and interesting landscape, which derives an additional interest from the fact of its having been presented to the Prince of Wales by the citizens of New York, as a complimentary memorial of his visit to that city. Of these also we must defer criticism. Travelling eastwards, we find that Messrs. Hayward and Leggatt have opened their second "Annual City Exhibition" of the works of modern artists. So that wherever he may turn the Londoner is not without his exhibition at hand.

The *Builder* gives a list of pictures selected up to this date by Art Union prize-holders. It is but a sorry bill of fare; including few pictures of importance, few of solid merit, still fewer of quiet inobtrusive excellence on the part of new competitors. For such your Art Union prize-holder has little eye. Old stagers—we had almost said sinners—divide the bulk of the spoil. Messrs. Witherington, Abraham Cooper, G. Pettitt, Sidney Percy, Boddington, H. B. Gray, Underhill, the Williams's, Messrs. Montague, Rolfe, Hulme, are the leading "favourites." Among the noticeable pictures selected we may mention Mr. Barwell's "Hero of the Day," from the Academy; 168*l.* (a very moderate sum for so excellent a picture); and Mr. Cobbett's "Market Day," from the Society of British Artists; 200*l.* Among the pictures of merit by comparatively new names we remark Mr. W. Luker's "Merchants encamping in the Desert," from the Society of British Artists; 60*l.* Mr. G. Wolfe's "St. Ives' Pier and Harbour" (water colours), from the same exhibition; 40*l.* The same artist's "Marazion Beach; 20*l.* Mr. A. Provis's "Children and Rabbits," 30*l.*, is a picture no prize-holder will regret buying. From the Old Water Colour Society pictures by Oakley and Callow have been chosen; from the New, pictures by Robins, Rowbotham, Mrs. Oliver, and James Fahey.

We have received the following: "Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information on an oil painting signed 'George Stevens, 1841,' subject, An Italian Boy, with a cage of guinea-pigs, one of which is on the top; the boy is holding out the right hand begging. Is it an Art-Union prize, and what is its value? Yours, VALUER." Mr. George Stevens, one of a family of artists, was for many years a copious contributor to the exhibitions in Suffolk-street, and elsewhere, of pictures of still-life, game pieces, interiors, and familiarly sentimental domestic scenes—such as "The Happy Italian Boy," "Itinerant Musicians," "The Cottage Window," "The Italian Boy's Mischief," &c., several of which in past years were successful in catching the eye of Art-Union prize-holders. He was long a member and treasurer (down to the year 1847) of the Society of British Artists, in days when first Roberts, Stanfield, P. Nasmyth, W. Linton, and afterwards Holland and Anthony, were to be counted among that Society's ornaments. As the titles with which modern artists nickname their pictures are ingeniously devised to throw the smallest possible amount of light on the subjects of them, it is difficult to decide which of Mr. Stevens's exhibited pictures might not be that referred to by our correspondent. But we rather think the picture he describes must be one which was exhibited in Suffolk-street in 1842, under the title "Donnez moi un sou, s'il vous plait, Madame!" The title tallies very well with the subject and action described, and with the date of signature. This was one—and the most important one—of four selected in 1842 from the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists by prize-holders in the Art Union of London. Its price was 7*l.* (the exact amount of the prize); the prize-holder's name, Lieut. Denis Pack, R.A.

On Thursday night a *conversazione* was given at the new Gallery of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson by the Electro-Printing Block Company (Limited).

Let us remind all who take an interest in the improvement of design in manufactures, and in the suitable employment of women—the enabling young women of the middle class to master an honourable and profitable profession—that the Female School of Art which, during a period of nearly twenty years has done so much to help forward both those important objects, is still struggling with the difficulties into which it was thrown last year by the sudden and shabby withdrawal of the Government annual grant of 500*l.* per annum. Towards the modest sum of 2000*l.* asked for the purchase of a local habitation for the school, some 1200*l.* have been hitherto raised. The school (in Queen-square) is open to the inspection of visitors, on presenting their cards, every Tuesday, between the hours of ten and three.

The Institute of British Architects is taking steps to obtain a portrait of its late president, Mr. Cockerell.

The tickets are issued by Mr. George Godwin for a *conversazione* to meet the Council of the Art Union of London, to be held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 4th of July, at nine o'clock.

On Wednesday next (the 12th) the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will hold its fifth *conversazione* for the season at the Architectural Galleries in Conduit-street.

On Thursday last Messrs. Christie sold, with Mr. Adamson's collection of porcelain and articles of *virtù*, an instalment of loot from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace at Peking—the share of an officer of Fane's Horse: choice carvings in jade, and other works of art and curiosity.

On Friday next (the 14th) Messrs. Foster will sell a portion of the booty obtained at the recent sack of the Emperor of China's summer-palace: consisting of rich silks, such as the Imperial princes and mandarins wear, of yellow, orange, green, blue, purple, red, and brown hues. An opportunity for artists to obtain some useful "properties."

The National Art-Union held its first annual meeting on Thursday, the 30th ult., at the Whittington Club. According to the report then read, the commencement of the society's operations was retarded by unexpected delays in the confirmation of its constitution by the Privy Council. But during the few weeks between that event and the general meeting 5840 tickets had been sold, and 1460*l.* raised. Of this sum, after deducting working expenses, 732*l.* 11*s.* were left for distribution in 584 prizes.

We think we are conferring a benefit on all lovers of classic art by apprising them of an exhibition of a very unique and interesting kind, which is now being held, for a few days only, in the rooms in Suffolk-street, of the Archaeological Institute, admission to which is only to be obtained by ticket or by favour of members. We allude to the collection of ancient gems and intaglios the Society has got together, as a worthy successor to that of antique embroideries and book-binding which was got up a month or two ago. This very interesting and instructive collection remains on view for a week—from Wednesday last until Wednesday next (the 12th).

On Saturday last the prizes and medals were distributed at the Museum of Geology in Jermyn-street to the students of the Female School of Art by the hand of Earl Granville. His lordship, in the course of his speech at the close of the ceremony, remarked on the great progress during the last few years in the taste both of producer and consumer, as manifested in every shop-window in London that exhibited manufactured work in which design formed a part. He quoted an opinion expressed by the cultivated M. Fould, after a few weeks stay here, that our recent progress in the arts of design was such that, instead of English designers having any longer to go to France for instruction, Frenchmen would soon have to come to England for the same purpose. The polite Frenchman!

The Society of Antiquaries, at its meeting on Thursday evening, 6th June, opened a very choice exhibition of ancient illuminated manuscripts. The exhibition may now be viewed daily till Wednesday next, June 12, by Fellows and their friends, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. We hastily mention that, among many other examples of great beauty and interest, the noble service-books from Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Ruskin's exquisite collection of single leaves, are conspicuous. It is an exhibition to which we counsel every lover of art who can beg, borrow, or steal a ticket from a Fellow to pay a visit. At the same meeting on Thursday evening Mr. Holmes, F.S.A., of the British Museum, read an interesting historical sketch of the art of illumination.

From the Civil Estimates of last year the sum demanded for a shed to house that embodied nightmare, the Wellington Car, was withdrawn in deference to the strong feeling of the House of Commons; and a pledge given by Mr. Cowper that a home should be found for the thing "free of expense." No such luck! The abomination reappears in the estimates of this year. The nation is asked 340*l.* "cost of its removal to the crypt of St. Paul's." This amorphous result of the combined taste of a Prince Consort, of Mr. Cole, and the students at the school over which the latter presides, cannot it seems be sacrificed. A year ago we counselled Madame Tussaud's being subsidised to accept it. We still counsel that step as the only rational one. Why disfigure the grand crypt of St. Paul's with that appalling sample of sublimated undertaker's work?

Here is another curious item in the Civil Service Estimates—they always reward poring into—370*l.* for a couple of "temporary sheds" for the fresco-painters, or "water-glass" painters, at Westminster.

On Monday last, at the Royal Institution, Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, delivered an interesting lecture on a subject on which he, above all men, is qualified to speak, viz., "The Sculptures of the Mausoleum"—once of Halicarnassus, now of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

During the present month will be sold, at Christie's, the remaining works in marble, consigned from the sculptor's studio in Rome, of the late R. J. Wyatt. The subjects are of the pseudo-classical stamp naturally to be expected:—statues of a nymph stepping into the bath, and of "The Young Bacchus;" busts of "Penelope," of "Nymphs," and other indeterminate personages.

On the motion of Mr. Hankey, a return has been ordered by the House of Commons of the public statues and monuments in London belonging to the nation, exclusive of those in palaces and cathedrals, now under the charge of the Chief Commissioner of Works, specifying the date of erection, and names of artists, if known; and from what funds purchased or erected. The return will be a curious one, and will not be without its use—in the way of warning, at all events.

The "noble owner" of Roslin Chapel is having that interesting fragment "renovated," the masonry cleaned and scraped, the piers and sculpture re-dressed and even re-chiselled. Much irremediable mischief has been done and more is threatened; all with a view to adapting the building to the purposes of worship. It is, in fact, to be re-opened. This puerile act of Vandalism has (naturally) excited some stir in the Scottish papers; for Scotland has not too many antiquities to lose.

Towards the completion, under Mr. E. M. Barry's auspices, of the unfinished portion of the crumbling new palace at Westminster, 20,895*l.*



are asked this year; for four statues of British sovereigns, 3200*l.* On account of the New Foreign Office 30,000*l.* are asked in addition to the 30,000*l.* voted last year. This money goes on the acquisition of a site, and on preliminary operations we presume. For the Dublin National Gallery 3000*l.* are asked; for stained glass in the east window of Glasgow Cathedral, 800*l.* Of the enormous amount squandered by Government on bricks and mortar and "furniture" for the Military and Civil Services—it is to be no less than two millions and a quarter this year!—how strangely little is invested in anything which by the most liberal construction, can pass by the name of art: not 100,000*l.* of the two-and-a-quarter millions.

Last Saturday was a field-day for the old masters at Christie's. A considerable muster of leading examples from various collections passed under the hammer: mostly at good prices, such as old pictures alone command this season. The total of the day's sale amounted to 9767*l.* We give the principal items:—Sebastiano del Piombo: portrait of Leo X., painted on slate; from the Earl of Pembroke's collection; 295 *gs.* (Tayleure). Antoine Watteau: Fête Champêtre; a large composition of numerous figures; 160 *gs.* (Gritten). W. Van der Velde: a sea view, with a yacht in front and a man of war in the distance; an important example; 380 *gs.* (Willis). N. Berghem: Diana and Calisto in a landscape; the figures life-size portraits of the artist's wife and sister; 140 *gs.* (Flower). Van de Capella: grand sea view, with vessels in a calm; 260 *gs.* (Tayleure). Van Dyck: Dædalus and Icarus, in a landscape; from Mr. E. W. Leake's collection; engraved; 140 *gs.* (Watts). Rachel Ruysch: a group of flowers—roses, poppies, ranunculuses, carnations, and other flowers; from the Redleaf collection; 140 *gs.* (Parker). W. Van der Velde: a fresh breeze, with vessels and boats; cabinet size; 250 *gs.* (Gritten). Backhuysen: sea-piece; a breeze off Amsterdam; in the centre a royal yacht, beyond a ship of war under sail; ships lying at anchor in the distance, in which is the city of Amsterdam; from the collection of Col. Hugh Baillie; at Manchester in 1857; 200 *gs.* (Baillie). Karel du Jardin: an Italian scene, with picturesque buildings and many figures variously employed; cabinet size; from the Montcalm collection; 225 *gs.* (Tayleure). Murillo: the Immaculate Conception; formerly in the monastery of the Carmelites in the city of Mexico, to which monastery it was presented in the seventeenth century by Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Archbishop of Mexico; in the beginning of the present century, through the influence of Lord Cochrane with the Viceroy of Mexico, the Carmelites parted with it; Archbishop Don Antonio Joachim Perez Martinez, Ambassador of the Spanish Cortes in 1812, a great connoisseur, obtained possession of the picture; 590 *gs.* (Holloway). A. Canaletti: view in Venice; the Gate of the Arsenal; upright; 300 *gs.* (Johnson). A. Canaletti: the companion picture; view of the Place of St. Mark, with part of the Doge's Palace; 300 *gs.* (Hardy). Van Dyck: the Bolingbroke family; a composition of seven figures (of ladies and children), half length, in a garden with a terminal statue of Mercury in the centre; in fine preservation. This is the celebrated picture of the first Earl of Bolingbroke's family, in which his daughter Barbara is represented reciting to her assembled four brothers and two sisters. A truly noble example of Van Dyck's matchless manner, and of high historical interest. This, with the previous three pictures and the succeeding were from Saltram House. It was presented to Lord Boringdon by his uncle, whose great-aunt, the Countess of Bolingbroke, was mother to the persons here represented. The cardinal feature of the day's sale, this glorious picture excited lively competition. Put up at 1000 *gs.*, it was finally adjudged to Mr. Wallis at the high but nowise extravagant price of 1850 *gs.* Paul Veronese: a group of six figures, life size; supposed to be portraits, and the figure in green to represent the great artist himself; the heads full of individual character; it has always hung as the pendant to the previous picture by Van Dyck; 200 *gs.* (Wallis). Gerard Dow: the Jew Bride, in a brown silk dress adorned with jewels, a feather, and a row of pearls in her hair; 160 *gs.* (Wadmore). Annibale Carracci: St. Roch, kneeling, supplicating (on behalf of those afflicted with the plague and leprosy) the Virgin, who appears above supported by cherubs, with the Infant in her arms; formerly the altar-piece of the Church of St. Eustache, at Paris, and subsequently in the Orleans Gallery; 145 *gs.* Raffaele: portrait of Julius de Medici, afterwards Clement VII., Prior of Rhodes, in the robes of the order, holding the Papal letter of his appointment, with the date 1514; exhibited at the British Institution; 230 *gs.* Jan Both: landscape, with figures; signed; 170 *gs.* (Radclyffe). Rembrandt: a hermit; 95 *gs.* (Radclyffe). Canaletti: view in Venice, the Church of St. Giorgio Maggiore; and the companion, the Rialto; 187 *gs.* (Bourne). Rubens: the Adoration of the Magi; painted at Madrid, in 1629, for Philip IV., who presented it to Count d'Altare y Alva-Real, in whose family it has remained till the present time; signed; 240 *gs.* (M. Gase).

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Wednesday evening there was an unusually crowded meeting at the Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, to hear a paper on "The International Exhibition of 1862" read by Mr. William Howes. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided, and the audience included the leading members of the Great Exhibition Commission. Mr. Howes traced the history and development of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and sketched the subsequent process of science, art, and manufactures. He then described the preliminary arrangements for the Great Exhibition of 1862, and professed his entire belief in its ultimate success. He then entered into several points connected with the scheme; the system of arrangement, and the price of admission. Mr. Howes concluded with a glowing peroration upon the merits of the scheme. Lord Granville spoke on the subject of prizes. The Council had not yet made up their minds. His Lordship seemed to regret that this year there was little or none of that opposition which on last occasion brought forth so much zealous co-operation. "At this moment," he said, "he was not acquainted with any obstacle in the way of the Exhibition

of 1862; or, to use a vulgar expression, there was no hitch likely to interfere with its success." The Prince Consort spoke of the interest which he felt in the undertaking, and said it was a real and a true privation to him to be prevented by the avocations and duties of his position from giving the same amount of time and labour to this Exhibition which he gave to the last. He believed, however, that it would succeed. He had faith in all engaged, and he happened to know that foreign nations looked with favour on the Exhibition. The Prince Consort concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Howes for his valuable paper.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The second *conversazione* of the Society of Arts was held at the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening. The extensive galleries and collections of the Museum were all thrown open, and were thronged from an early hour with a crowded and fashionable audience. The Sheepshanks and Turner collections were especially sought after. Many of the *sommités* of art, literature, and science were present, and that not even the highest walks of art were unrepresented was proved by the fact that M. Blondin, of Niagara celebrity, who had that afternoon made his *début* at the Crystal Palace, was present with his pretty little wife, and caused quite a sensation.—The Tenth Annual Conference between the Representatives of the Institutions in Union and the Council will be held on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Council, will preside. Secretaries of Institutions in Union are requested to forward, as soon as possible, to the secretary of the Society of Arts the names of the representatives appointed to attend the conference, stating at the same time (if possible) whether those gentlemen will also be present at the society's annual dinner, which will take place on the following day. The chairman of, or representatives from, the several local boards of examiners are invited to attend.—The One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Society will take place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, the 19th June, at five o'clock punctually. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., will preside.

**INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**—June 1; Annual General Meeting; Charles Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. H. Williams, Honorary Secretary, read the following report of the council. There had been a slight increase in the number of members during the past session. The numbers now were 46 Fellows, 21 Official Associates, and 88 Associates—in all 155 members, as compared with 147 at the date of the last report. The Council also had the satisfaction of reporting favourably with regard to the finances. The income of the year (exclusive of a balance of 220*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* from 1859-60) had been 367*l.* 4*s.*, and the expenditure 350*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The assets at the present time are 428*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, of which 192*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* is invested in consols. The papers read during the session had ranged over some of the most important topics connected with the theory and practice of life assurance. With reference to the manuscript tables and calculations of the late Mr. Barrett, which were alluded to by Professor de Morgan in the *Assurance Magazine*, and which were purchased after Mr. Barrett's death by Mr. Babbage, the Council wished it to become known that the latter gentleman had, with the utmost kindness and courtesy, allowed all the MSS. to be deposited at the rooms of the Institute for examination by the members. It would be in the recollection of the members that the prize offered in 1859 to the Associates of the Institute for the best essay on the distribution of surplus, was again offered in 1860. The Council had now the satisfaction of announcing that the prize had been awarded to Mr. William Pollard Pattison, of the London and Provincial Law Assurance Society. After referring to the meeting of the International Statistical Congress in July last, in the proceedings at which many members of the Institute took a prominent and important part, the report concluded. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the session 1861-62, viz.: President, Charles Jellicoe, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Brown, Peter Hardy, F.R.S., W. B. Hodge, and Robert Tucker, Esqrs.; Treasurer, John Laurence, Esq.; Honorary Secretaries, John Reddish, and John Hill Williams, Esqrs.; Auditors, John Coles, Edward Cutbush, and James Terry, Esqrs. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—Tuesday, May 29; Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the Chair. Professor Huxley, V.P., read a paper on the Structure of the Brain in the Monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, as exhibited in two examples of species of this form which had recently died in the society's menagerie, and alluded particularly to the presence of certain characters in this lowly-organised monkey, which had sometimes been relied on as those by the absence of which the brain of all the quadrumana was distinguished from that of man. Mr. O. Salvin communicated some Notes on a Collection of Reptiles formed by Mr. Robert Owen (corresponding member of the society) in Guatemala, amongst which was a new snake, proposed to be called *Pleiocercus equalis*. Dr. A. Günther read a list of the reptiles and fishes, collected by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., in Nepal, and deposited in the collection of the British Museum. Dr. Sclater pointed out the characters of a new bird of the genus *Lipaugus*, from the Rio Nape, proposed to be called *L. subalaris*, and exhibited a specimen of a new water-hen from the island Tristan d'Acunha, remarkable for its imperfectly developed wings and strong feet, for which he suggested the specific name *Nesiotis*, the bird being known as the "island hen." This had been received by the society from His Excellency Sir G. Grey. Dr. J. E. Gray made some remarks on the habits of the larger apes in a state of nature. Dr. Gould made some observations on some examples of *Epthiamura tricolor*, collected by Mr. G. F. Angas (corresponding member of the society) at the head of Spencer's Gulf in Australia, and presented by that gentleman to the British Museum. Notice was given of the arrival of a fine collection of antelopes and other animals, from the Cape, presented to the society's menagerie, by His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony, amongst which was a living example of the water-hen from Tristan d'Acunha, previously exhibited to the meeting.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—A general meeting was held on Saturday, the 1st June; the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected resident members of the society—the Right

Hon. the Earl of Powis, Murray Gladstone, Esq., John Searth, Esq., and Dr. Burzorjee. The secretary read two papers, one being a memorandum by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, on the non-existence of "true slates" in that country, and showing to what purposes they could be applied; the other, an abstract of reports drawn up by the Conservator of Forests in Bombay on the cultivation of imphoe in that presidency, and urging its more extended cultivation, both for the extraction of its sugar and for its use as forage.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Friday, May 3; the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Professor Faraday, D.C.L. F.R.S., read a paper on "Mr. Warren De la Rue's Photographic Eclipse Results." The speaker commenced by drawing attention to the sun as the great source of light and heat to the planets of our system; and to the phenomena which occur from time to time when the earth and the moon are brought by their orbital revolutions nearly or absolutely in the same plane. The sun casting shadows of the moon and of the earth in an opposite direction to their illuminated sides, there would always be produced a total eclipse of the sun, or the moon, when these bodies were situated in the same line on the same side of the sun, if the distances of the earth or moon invariably admitted of the one falling within the shadow of the other. In consequence, however, of the elliptical form of the orbits of the earth and moon, the distances of these planets from each other and the sun are constantly varying, and sometimes the shadow of the earth does not reach the moon, or that of the moon does not reach the earth. We might consequently have, in the case of the sun, either a partial eclipse when the sun, moon, and earth were not exactly in the same plane, or an annular or a total eclipse when they were so situated. A total eclipse might be only just total, or be of a shorter or longer duration as the apparent diameter of the moon exceeded by little or much the apparent diameter of the sun; no eclipse of the sun is so great, however, as to shut off the light of the sun from the whole hemisphere of the earth; on the contrary, the shadow of the moon can never cover more than a very small extent of the earth's surface. On the 18th of July of last year, it happened that under unusually favourable circumstances there occurred a total solar eclipse; the sun was nearly at his greatest possible distance from us, and therefore had almost a minimum apparent diameter, and the moon was nearly at her least possible distance, and therefore had a nearly maximum apparent diameter, so that the breadth and duration of the total eclipse were nearly at a maximum; moreover, the shadow of the moon passed over a country easily accessible to European astronomers. The speaker, after pointing out the course of the eclipse, from sun rising in Greenland, across the Atlantic, across Spain, the Mediterranean, and Africa, stated that for a belt of sixty miles broad, the duration of the eclipse in Spain was fully three minutes, and about three minutes and a half in the central line of that belt. Such favourable circumstances were not likely to occur again within the probable lifetime or opportunities of the observers who went out to Spain to observe the eclipse. Hence the desirability of placing before scientific men the means used by various persons to record and measure the appearances visible at total eclipses, with a view to facilitate the labours of future observers. Curious and paradoxical as it might at first appear, it is necessary to shut out the sun in order to see it; for example, said the speaker, look on this electric light, could any one conjecture from its aspect what it is? One sees a brilliant centre surrounded by rays, but one cannot see the two charcoal points which are producing it; and if it were magnified and projected against a screen by means of lenses, although the ignited points would be rendered evident, still there are matters about them which would remain invisible. So it is with the sun; one can so reduce his light, by means of dark glasses, or other contrivances, as to enable us to scrutinize by means of telescopes his photosphere; or we might project his image on to a screen, and thus examine it: but we should not see the sun, that is, the whole sun. His mottled surface, his bright markings, his dark spots would undoubtedly be thus shown; but we should fail to discern those curious appendages which were first observed a few years back on the occasion of a total eclipse. These so-called red flames, about the nature of which many conjectures have been made, are, as it now appears, true belongings of the sun, and are not subjective phenomena, produced, as some philosophers suppose, by a deflection or diffraction of the sun's light in passing through the valleys on the moon's profile. The object of the speaker being, as before stated, to bring under the notice of the members of the institution Mr. De la Rue's photographic results; he now described the Kew Photoheliograph. A photograph of the instrument and temporary observatory, taken in Spain, being projected on the screen by the electric lamp. The heliograph consists of a telescope, the tube of which is square in section, and which can be made to follow the sun accurately by means of clock-work. The optical part consists of an object-glass (actinically corrected), and a secondary combination of lenses, situated near the focus of the object-glass, for the purpose of magnifying the sun's image to four inches in diameter. The image so magnified, together with position wires, are depicted on the collodion plate placed in the telescope. In taking ordinary sun pictures, or pictures of the partial phases of the eclipse, the light is allowed to act on the sensitive plate by the passage of a narrow slit in a brass plate drawn with great rapidity across the secondary magnifying lens. By this contrivance the sun's image is allowed to act for a very small fraction of a second of time. Thirty-one pictures of the various partial phases of the eclipse were obtained in this way by Mr. De la Rue and his assistants. Several of the most interesting were projected on to the screen by means of the electric lamp. The two totality pictures were, however, obtained in another way; the brass plate with the slit was drawn aside, and the picture of the protuberances allowed to fall for a whole minute on the collodion plate. The first picture was procured exactly from the commencement of the totality and during the minute precisely succeeding it. The second picture from about a minute preceding the reappearance of the sun until just before he reappeared. These pictures were shown on the screen by means of the electric lamp, and it was seen that the luminous prominences extended for a long distance beyond the moon's dark limb. In the first picture some prominences were completely detached, and were at some

considerable distance from the moon's limb; these, in the second picture, were reached by the moon, which during the interval had been travelling across the sun's disc. Fresh prominences had come into view in the second picture on the western limb, while some of the prominences on the eastern limb had been shut off by the moon's motion. The speaker then referred to diagrams, which had been enlarged from actual photographs, etched upon glass by hydrofluoric acid, and graduated in accordance with the data furnished by the images of position wires on the photographs. These diagrams showed that a luminous prominence situated at a right angle to the path of the moon's motion across the solar disc had hung back in reference to the moon's centre an angular distance of about  $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , while prominences situated in the direction of the moon's path had not shifted angularly, but were covered and uncovered to an extent of about  $93'$  during the period of totality. Such results were in accordance with the hypothesis that the prominences belong to the sun, and opposed to the theory that they are subjective phenomena produced by the deflection of the sun's light. In order to render evident the relative positions of the whole of the protuberances visible during the eclipse, attention was drawn to a diagram enlarged from an etched photograph of the sun, on which were etched also the protuberance visible in the first and second totality—photographs which coincided exactly when superposed in respect of those parts visible in both. It was seen on the diagram, that in consequence of Rivabellosa not being exactly in the centre of the shadow path, the moon's centre was depressed below the sun's centre, and thus at the nearest approach of the two centres they were distant about  $14'$ . This had the effect of rendering visible a little more of the prominences on the northern limb, and of shutting off a portion on the southern limb of the sun. The speaker drew attention to the heights of many of the prominences; to the circumstance of their brilliancy in some cases being greatest in those parts nearest the sun while in others the brightest part was on that edge most distant from the sun. One prominence, upwards of 70,000 miles distant from the sun's limb, was particularly pointed out—this had not been seen by human eyes, but there was its image fixed and recorded by the heliograph in both the pictures. Photography could therefore render evident to us phenomena of the sun which the human eye could not discern; and here we had another of the many proofs of the importance of varying our means of observation. This prominence was not the less real because we could not see it; it existed and emitted a radiant force—invisible it was true, but still nevertheless a force, and even possibly a greater chemical force than that of the visible prominences. In order to render this apparent, a spectrum was produced by means of the electric light, and projected on to a collodion plate recently made sensitive, and placed in full view of the audience; during the thirty seconds of exposure, marks were made by scratching through the collodion film to indicate the position of red, yellow, green, and violet bands; on developing the picture and projecting the image on to the screen, it was seen, by reference to the scratches, that up to the violet band very little effect had been produced, but that of the invisible rays beyond the violet had produced a very intense image, to an extent equal to the breadth of the visible spectrum, consisting of several well-marked bands of varying intensity. The speaker now drew attention to the corona: on Mr. De la Rue's photographs the corona to some extent was visible, but recourse was had to a photograph of a drawing showing the whole phenomena, which was also projected against the screen. It was pointed out that observations in Spain had proved that the corona polarised light; and as light coming direct from a luminous body is not polarised, but that after reflection it is so, the fact of polarisation tended to show that the corona must be a consequence of an atmosphere around the sun reflecting the sun's light. The speaker concluded by drawing attention to some phenomena connected with the sun's spots, their rotation, the sudden bursting out of a brilliant light observed by two astronomers distant from each other: and also to a curious foliated appearance in the sun's spots, observed by Mr. Nasmyth. What are these vast masses which reach to such enormous distances beyond the sun, as we see him under ordinary circumstances? One, we perceive, extends nearly as far from the sun as three times the entire circumference of the earth, and another is suspended from the sun's limb about once that distance! Modern science places at our disposal methods of determining the nature of some of the constituents of the sun's atmosphere with a degree of certainty equal, perhaps, to any of our laboratory methods could we bring away a sample and analyse it by chemical means. Employing the principles and methods of Bunsen and Kirchhoff, which Professor Roscoe recently brought under our notice, might we not, suggested the speaker, on the occasion of another solar eclipse give some answer to this question, and add another proof of the reality of these prominences, by revealing something as to the nature of their constituent particles. Lastly, there was exhibited a photograph of the moon, obtained by Mr. De la Rue at his own observatory, for the double object of showing the great beauty and perfection of the pictures, and in illustration of the light and shadow being different in proportion from the visible image, in consequence of the actinic force of the light reflected by different parts of the moon not according precisely with its luminosity.

M. F.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. ... Brit. Architects. 8.  
Geographical. 8j. 1. Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, "Notes on the Direct Overland Telegraph to India." 2. Mr. C. R. Markham, "Sources of the River Purus, in South America." 3. "Dispatch from Dr. Livingstone, dated 9th February 1861, containing Dr. Kirk's Report on the Botany, &c., of the Regions of the Zambesi."
- TUES. ... Syro-Egyptian. 7j. 1. Dr. Golowicz (of Königsberg), "Did the Egyptian interpreters belong to the Class of Priests or not?" 2. Rev. B. H. Cowper, "On the Literature and Language of the Chaldeans in reference to the Book of Daniel." Medical and Chirurg. 8j.  
Zoological. 9.
- WED. ... Literary Fund. 3.  
Meteorological. 7. Anniversary.  
Microscopical. 8.  
R. S. Literature. 8j.  
Archæological Assoc. 8j.
- THURS. Royal Society Club. 6.  
Philological. 8.  
Royal. 8j.  
Antiquaries. 8j.
- FRI. ... Astronomical. 8.  
SAT. ... Asiatic. 2.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

East India United Service Club, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

SIR,—I have just read your notice of my pamphlet. As I sent it you for review, I cannot of course complain of the judgment being adverse. On one or two points, however, I must take leave to explain:

1st. I do not conceive that I had a right to expect that any man in Mr. Disraeli's position would act otherwise than as a gentleman in his dealings with me; and I have yet to learn that gentlemen are in the habit of repaying favours or services by "cutting" and "hitting" those at whose hands such favours or services have been received, as soon as they can be of no further use. None but the most consummate blackguard would act so in private life; nor, I must hope, are there many who would play so dirty a part among our public men.

2nd. I have not stated anywhere that I expected to be rewarded with a C.B.-ship for writing articles in newspapers; but I have complained, and justly, as I think, of the C.B.-ship being withheld from me because I had made myself obnoxious to the Directory by articles in newspapers, when

I had fairly earned it on other grounds. What I have endeavoured to assert is, that a man who writes in newspapers, does not thereby forfeit his civil rights.

3rd. You seem to speak of such writers in a tone I am sorry to see. The late Sir Henry Lawrence wrote quite as much as I did in newspapers; but on the other side. Would it have been fair to him, on the part of Sir Charles Napier (had he been made, as was at one time possible, Governor-General), to have made such press-hostility a ground for putting all Sir Henry's great public services out of sight?

4th. My own public services may not have been very "eminent," though Lord Ellenborough so characterised them; but they were not quite so small as from your notice would seem. The offer of a seat in then India Council by Lord Ellenborough showed what he thought of my civil services; and the Hyderabad medal and brevet rank for distinguished conduct in that battle, show that my military services have been some what more than *nil*. But for being only a lieutenant at the time, and so incapable of receiving the brevet till I had attained the rank of captain regimentally, I should have had the C.B. in 1843 as a matter of course. —I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours, &c., A. R. RATHBORNE.

## THE

## BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' &amp; PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

## HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 15th of June; to be followed shortly by histories of other Houses.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD FORBES is the first book on our list this week. "Forays among the Salmon and Deer," by Mr. Conway, is an addition to that literature of sport of which English readers never tire. In the way of travel, we have Mr. William Longman's "Address to the Alpine Club on the Exploration of Iceland," an open field for tourists in search of adventure; Remy and Brencley's "Journey to the Great Salt Lake, and Experiences among the Mormons;" Tiley's "Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific;" and Miss Crichton's "Six Years in Italy." A very ancient Syriac manuscript, by Eusebius, has recently been discovered, containing a history of the Martyrs in Palestine, and has been translated into English by Dr. Cureton, and published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. Mr. J. Russell Smith has reprinted a curious collection of Poems, by Philip Freneau, illustrative of the American War of Independence, which come into disagreeable contrast with present affairs. Mr. Manwaring issues as a shilling pamphlet, Mr. Motley's letters to the *Times* on the Causes of the Civil War in America. A volume on Household Medicine, by Dr. Gardner, is published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Dr. Andrew Wynter collects in one volume, under the title of "Our Social Bees; or, Pictures of Town and Country Life," a series of papers contributed to many periodicals, which readers of his former volume, "Curiosities of Civilisation," will turn to with the pleasant assurance of finding a host of interesting facts related in a most agreeable style. Mr. Triibner publishes Shopping Dialogues in Japanese, Dutch, and English, by Mr. J. Hoffman, and the first volume of a translation of the Chinese Classics, by Dr. Legge, an undertaking of vast difficulty, labour, and expense. In fiction, we have *Manordean*, by H. Steel, and *Agony Point*; or, the Groans of Gentility, by the Rev. J. Pycroft.

Everybody must be glad that the question of the Paper Duty is at last virtually settled. The interminable dreary debates concerning it in the House and out of the House were becoming fairly unbearable, so that even those who were opposed to its repeal must experience a relief in their defeat. Mr. Bohn must be quite delighted that he has no more letters to write. With the removal of the Paper Duty is abolished the last office of the exciseman in England, unconnected with fermented liquors. What will be the precise effect of the remission on the price of paper it would be vain to speculate. A reduction in price equal to the duty of 1½d. per lb., and the interest thereon, is certain; but how much beyond that, through freedom of manufacture and new and improved methods, time alone can reveal. That the public will reap the advantage of the repeal, there is no question. On books, the prices of which, whether 3s. 6d. or 4s. 6d., 6s. or 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. 6d., 15s. or 21s., are often settled in the most capricious way, there will be little or no appreciable difference; but the competition amongst publishers of cheap books, magazines, periodicals, and newspapers is so severe, not to say reckless, that whatever advantage the remitted duty affords will instantly be given to the public in broader sheets, better type, more woodcuts, and all other seductions that ingenuity can devise and money purchase.

We have before us the text of the Imperial Decree, which prescribes the promulgation of the Convention, concluded the 1st May 1861, between France and Belgium, for the reciprocal guaranty of literary, artistic, and industrial property. The first article states that, "the authors of books, pamphlets, or other writings, designs, paint-

ings, sculpture, engraving, lithography, and all analogous productions in the domain of literature, shall enjoy in these two states reciprocally the advantages which have been granted by the law to works in literature and in art. The second article states that all educational books containing extracts shall not be under the supervision of Government, unless they are accompanied with explanatory notes. The enjoyment of the advantages of the first article is subordinated to the formalities in law of the two countries. The rights of dramatic writers, or of musical composers, will be subjected to the following tariff: For a four or five act piece represented in Paris or Brussels, 18 fr.; in towns containing a population of above 80,000, 14 fr.; in towns containing less than 80,000, 14 fr., 10 fr., and 8 fr. respectively. The tariff is extended to three, two, or one acts. Property and musical works will extend to pieces called "arrangements." School books, containing extracts from French authors, will be authorised, providing that they do not contain explanatory notes, or translations into the Flemish language. By Art. 6, the author of any work published in any of the two countries shall enjoy the right of translation for five years, starting from the date of the first authorised translation of the work. The author must indicate upon his title-page, his intention to reserve the rights of translation. By Art. 4, the translation must be published in one or other of the two countries, and registered according to the terms of the decree. By Art. 14, the French and Belgian Government will take the necessary measures to interdict the importation or exportation of works which are not in accordance with the law. In both countries it is intended that the authors should enjoy the same rights and privileges as if they were of one country. By Art. 16, the French cannot claim in Belgium the exclusive property of a mark, of a model, or of a design, if they have not deposited two copies of the object in the Tribunal of Commerce in Brussels. Reciprocally the same law will hold good in Belgium. The Convention holds for ten years.

The *Moniteur* gives us also the Imperial decree promulgating the Convention concluded the 6th April 1861, between France and Russia, for the reciprocal guaranty of works of genius and art. The spirit of this convention between France and Russia corresponds to that between France and Belgium. There is to be a mutual protection of literary property. By Art. 4, the right of literary or artistic property of the French, in the empire of Russia, and of Russian subjects in France, shall belong to their authors for their lifetime, and shall be good to their direct or testamentary heirs for twenty years, and to their collateral heirs for ten years. By an additional article between the two high contracting parties it is agreed that, as long as books published in France are admitted by the Custom-house of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, every work, be it in music, an engraving, a map, shall be equally admitted into France free of duty. The Convention between France and Russia is dated to expire in six years.

According to the tariff annexed to the Franco-Belgian treaty of commerce, steel pens will be admitted at a duty of 100 fr. the 100 kilo.; printing type, clichés, and engravings, 10 fr. for 1861, and 8 fr. after October 1864; paper-making and printing machines at 9 fr. the 100 kilo. for 1861, and 6 fr. after October 1864. There will be no export duty on woollen rags on or after these dates; but there will be a duty of 12 fr. the 100 kilo. on cotton rags and paper pulp, and a duty of 4 fr. the 100 kilo. on old ropes, tarred or not.

In the literature of science there are not in Europe more enterprising publishers than those of the House of Ballière. In every department of the exact sciences one depends upon this house for the earliest information. We observe in their recent list a treatise by Barrallier, "Du Typhus;" by Chailly, "Traité pratique des accouchements;" by Duchenne, "De l'éctrisation localisée;" by Giraud-Teulon, "Physiologie et pathologie fonctionnelle de la vision binoculaire;" by Muldar, "De la Bière," and a host of other works

having reference to human economy and industrial interests. For example, Dr. Reimbaum's work—"Hygiène des ouvriers mineurs dans les exploitations houillères"—will be read with attention.

In the Hanseatic town of Bremen appears "Schlüssel zu Shakespeare's Sonnetten;" but, better than that, we have signs of Scandinavian life. We have a continuation of Frauzén's "Minnesteckningar," or Memorials of distinguished Swedish Statesmen, and Fryxell's "Bydrag till Sverges Litteratur-historia." In geography we have, in Swedish still, "Anteckningar om borttagne Samlida," by C. A. Adlersparre. The northern countries of Europe appear to enjoy our literature, and there is no man of note amongst us whose translated works are not read, seemingly, in countries which the sun does not set upon for weeks at least.

THE LIVES OF ST. PETER AND ST. JOHN, with an account of their writings, and of the state of the Christian church at the close of the Apostolic age, by the Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A., is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co. The work will form two volumes in quarto, uniform with Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

MEMOIRS OF AN UNKNOWN LIFE, by an Unknown Author, is announced by Messrs. Strahan and Co., of Edinburgh.

MRS. LANKESTER has written a little volume on "Wild Flowers worth Notice," which Mr. Hardwicke will publish in a few days. The illustrations are by Mr. J. E. Sowerby.

THE NEW SPEAKER, a novel, is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

DEAN RAMSAY is about to issue a series of pastoral addresses to his congregation. The first, on "Affliction," will appear immediately.

MR. JAMES McLEVY, of the Edinburgh Police, has launched at once into success through his volume about "Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh." Its sale in three months, it is said, has amounted to 20,000 copies. Another book of his will be published immediately by Messrs. Houlston and Wright, on "The Sliding Scale of Life; or, Thirty Year's Observations of Falling Men and Women in Edinburgh."

THE CHINESE CLASSICS OR SCRIPTURES, or the orthodox Confucian Literature, are about to be given to the public in seven volumes, translated and annotated by Rev. James Legge, D.D. of the London Missionary Society, who has lived among the Chinese for twenty years. This important and difficult undertaking owes its origin to the united skill of Dr. Legge, and the munificence of Mr. Jardine, a merchant in the China trade. The first volume has just arrived, and is published in London by Messrs. Trübner and Co., at the price of two guineas. The printing of the volume is wholly the work of Chinese workmen in Hong Kong, and is a credit to all concerned.

MR. TRÜBNER will publish immediately a Vest-pocket Lexicon: and English dictionary of all except familiar words, including the principal scientific and technical terms, by Mr. Jabez Jenkins. It has attained a large circulation in America, and is highly commended by Mr. Allibone as a book which omit what everybody knows, and containing what everybody wants to know, and cannot readily find. Mr. Trübner's edition is printed in a beautiful and distinct type, although the volume is of a size that can be hid in the hand.

INDIAN CORN STRAW, it seems, was used for the manufacture of paper in Italy last century; but the manufacture declined, and the art was lost. An Austrian, M. Moritz Diamant, has re-discovered the process, and Count Charles of Lippe Weissenfeld and some Swiss paper-makers are working it. The paper made from the Indian corn straw is reported to be much better than from rags, being stronger and more tenacious, and a very small quantity of size is necessary to fit it for writing paper. It is easy to bleach the fibre, and when used for packing-paper no bleaching is requisite. The paper has none of the brittleness peculiar to ordinary straw paper, arising from the large quantity of silica present in the straw. No machinery is required to convert the Indian corn straw into pulp; and, as the mode of manufacture is altogether much simpler than that followed in the case of rags, it is said that the paper will be much cheaper.

AS THE PAPER-MAKERS are to be relieved in October next from the exciseman, it may be of interest to some of our readers to know what a plague an exciseman is. Here are the regulations under which the manufacturer worked. 1. The paper-maker must enter his premises in the excise books before he begins to prepare any materials for his manufacture; or pay 200*l*. 2. He must number every ream, and every machine, vat, or press, in his premises; or pay 200*l*. 3. He must admit the exciseman into his mill at any time of the day or night; or pay 200*l*. 4. He must wrap, separately, every ream, or half ream, and mark all particulars upon the label; or pay 10*l*. 5. He must keep separate, for six hours, all paper once weighed, unless it be sooner re-weighed; or forfeit 50*l*. 6. He must keep sufficient scales and weights, and allow the officers of excise to use them; or forfeit 100*l*. and if he employ for his own purposes the more accurate weighing-machine used in other Government departments, he is compelled to keep the old beam for the use of the exciseman. 7. He must help the Exciseman to do his work; or forfeit 50*l*. 8. He must enter daily, in a book, an account of the paper sent out of his mill; or forfeit 200*l*. 9. He must abstain from sending out any paper not tied up in wrappers perfectly labelled; or forfeit 20*l*. 10. He must give notice before he moves his paper from one mill to another; or pay 50*l*. 11. He must abstain from opening a stationer's shop within a mile of his mill; or forfeit 200*l*.

MONGAN'S VIRGIL.—MR. W. B. Kelly of Dublin, sends a correction of the newspaper report of this Chancery case. He says, "Mr. Rooney employed Mr. Mongan in 1855 to translate Virgil into English prose. Mr. Kelly employed Mr. Mongan in 1860, to edit the Latin text of Virgil, with explanatory notes, which notes Mr. Rooney considered an infringement of his book, and thereon sued for an injunction." Mr. Rooney has also written in explanation; he says: "I have published a number of classical books and literal translations on which I have employed from time to time, Rev. A. R. Faussett, editor of Bengel's Gnomon, &c., Rev. G. B. Wheeler, Mr. J. R. Mongan, &c., and expended a great deal of time and attention in making them at once literal and correct. Amongst them is the First Six Books of the *Æneid* of Virgil, by J. R. Mongan, published by me in 1855, and which by my aid is the most successful translation which has appeared here. Mr. Kelly also published a translation of the same, which differs essentially from mine. Early in 1860, the stereotype plates of Pickering's Virgil were in the market and Mr. Kelly purchased them, and finding Mr. Mongan's name on my successful Virgil, he engaged him to append notes to Pickering's Virgil. Of this I could not legally complain although it was in violation of the trade *esprit de corps*. Judge, however, of my astonishment when after speaking to Mr. Mongan he handed me the proof-sheets and I discovered passages taken wholesale from my edition with their literal errors! I remonstrated thereon with Mr. Kelly, but without effect, and no resource was left me except to protect my property by an appeal to a court of law."

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—Messrs. Rivington's publish, "Is the Bible the Truth? a brief Defence of Revelation against the Attacks of Rationalistic Infidelity," by the Rev. R. J. Cooper, M.A.; and Mr. Masters, "The Faith of the Holy Apostles as delivered by St. Irenæus in his Books against Heresies," by the Rev. R. J. Spranger, M.A.

NOR MR. G. Whyte Melville, but the Author of "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown," will write the new tale in *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE COURT OF NAPLES IN OUR OWN TIME, is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THE HOP-BIKE, as a substitute for rags in paper-making, is said to have proved successful in the hands of Mr. J. Barling, of Maidstone.

THE LIFE AND WORKS of the late Isambard Kingdom Brunel are announced as in course of preparation for publication by Mr. Weale.

MR. MANWARING is about to issue a volume of Travels by Algernon Sidney Bicknell, the son, we believe, of Mr. Elhanan Bicknell the collector, entitled, "In the Track of the Garibaldians in Italy and Sicily," which will, we hear, throw new light upon the career of the excursionists and the liquification of the blood of St. Januarius, and be accompanied with the unique illustration of a photograph of Garibaldi taken from life, and a plan of Gaeta.

AFTER A LABOUR OF ELEVEN YEARS, Mr. Weale, of High Holborn announces the completion of his Rudimentary Series, extending to upwards of one hundred and fifty volumes, and forming a valuable library of scientific and technical works in almost every branch of science and art for the use of beginners. The last issued is a treatise on the "Acoustics of Public Buildings; or, the Principle of the Science of Sound applied to the purposes of the Architect and Builder," by Mr. T. Roger Smith.

MISS AGNES STRICKLAND, in writing the "Lives of the Queens of England," wrote a complete royal history with the exception of the breaks occasioned by the Kings who had no Queens. These are only three, Edward V. and Edward VI. who died boys, and William Rufus. In a volume under the title of the "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," she proposes to perfect her history. It will be published immediately by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MR. JOHN TIMBS has a new book almost ready for publication entitled "Something for Everybody, and a Garland for the Year: a Book for House and Home."

THERE HAS BEEN SOME DISCUSSION IN THE CHURCH NEWSPAPERS owing to the removal of a tale entitled "Susan Carter" from the catalogue of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. The reason assigned by the Society is that it did not sell. By a rule adopted on the 3rd March, 1857, it was resolved "That on the Supplemental Catalogue, without a special order of the Committee of General Literature and Education, or of the Standing Committee, no work be reprinted whose annual sale is under—

If selling at 4 <i>d</i> . and under.....	600 copies.
Above 4 <i>d</i> . and not exceeding 6 <i>d</i> .....	400 "
Above 6 <i>d</i> . and not exceeding 1 <i>s</i> .....	300 "

MR. JAMES THOMAS PICKBURN, proprietor and publisher of the *Clerkenwell News*, has had an action for libel raised against him, by Mr. H. H. Popham, a Clerkenwell surgeon. In the paper for Feb. 27, a report of the proceedings of the Clerkenwell Vestry Board was published, in which it was stated that Dr. Griffith, as medical officer, made his report to the board, in which was the following passage: "I communicated some time since with the Registrar-General upon the giving of false medical certificates by Mr. Popham, of Exmouth-street. The registrar has requested the district registrar to warn this person. I beg, however, to advise the vestry to communicate with the Secretary of State, so that a prosecution for forgery may be instituted. It is most important to the welfare of the district that this proceeding be put a decisive stop to." On this passage Mr. Popham commenced his action, which was tried before a common jury at Westminster on May 31. Mr. Baron Wilde summed up, and the jury found a verdict for Mr. Popham, with 25*l*. damages. Mr. Baron Wilde reserved the point whether the publication was privileged. It seems very hard that a newspaper should suffer for reporting the public proceedings of a parish vestry.

AMERICA.—MR. Peter C. Baker, in an address delivered before the New York Typographical Society, gave the results of a tour among European printing-offices: "What struck me most," he says, "was the great number of hand-presses in use in England and France. Nearly all the finest European printing is done upon hand-presses, with a man to roll and a man to pull. I was surprised at first to see this old method—so common here twenty years ago—so generally practised; and not on cut work alone, but on many forms which I feel certain could have been as well done on an Adams or on a Hoe cylinder press. But this is not to be wondered at so much when we consider how small their editions generally are, compared with ours. And then, again, they have no press so perfect as the Adams for the finer kinds of book-work. In the various offices which I visited I did not see a single Adams press, and upon inquiry I learned that, although they knew of such a press, still they had not thought it worth while to introduce it—thinking, I presume, that being an American invention, it could not possibly be better than their own. I know how customary it has been to think that the English printers surpass us in the excellence of their work, and I was of the same opinion until I had an opportunity of personally inspecting their printing. I took the utmost pains to collect specimens of their general work in nearly every place I visited, and can confidently say—having the "documents" in my possession—that in *general miscellaneous printing*, their average work is not so good as ours. I do not refer to their finest works, which are printed upon small sheets, in small editions, at great expense, upon hand presses, and which, I am sure, can be done quite as well here when required. The true test is the character of the miscellaneous work which is furnished at the same price as ours, and in this respect I claim that we give better work for the same money than they do. In respect to what is known as "job work"—catalogues, circulars, handbills, cards, &c., and all the endless variety of mercantile printing—I do not think you could pick up so many poor specimens in a year here as I gathered in a month in London. I am glad to know that many of our publishers are becoming dissatisfied with cheap, common work, and are ambitious to rival their European brethren. This feeling is becoming a passion with a few, and has already been the means of producing a number of books, within the past year, which will compare favourably with the finest of the English press. One, especially, is deserving of mention, and I take pleasure in referring to it, as it was printed in this city. I allude to "Bryant's Forest Hymn," published by W. A. Townsend and Co., and printed by Mr. Alvord. If you will take the trouble to examine it, I think you will agree with me that, as a specimen of fine wood-cut printing, it is equal to anything you have seen in this country. The most popular press for the finest book-work at present is the "Riverside," of Houghton, at Cambridge, Mass. Our publishers are showing their appreciation of the enterprise of this house; and I am rejoiced to know that there is one establishment, at least, which is capable of commanding such prices as enable it to produce work which an American need not be ashamed to compare with the finest European typography. I am extremely gratified by the success of the "Riverside Press." I have no local jealousy in the matter, and I feel certain it



will only have the effect of stimulating the New York printers to endeavour to surpass their Eastern brethren. This must be so, for surely it is not creditable to us to have work taken from this great city, so pre-eminent in everything, because it can be done better elsewhere."

THERE APPEARS to be a well-grounded belief that the Morrill Tariff, with its intended prohibitive duties, will soon be modified or repealed. Although the duty on books is about doubled, Mr. Bohn's volumes are not advanced in price by his New York agent.

**FRANCE.**—Some time ago, we congratulated ourselves on the commencement of a French literary journal *La Jeune France*, but it has got into serious trouble. The editor selected from the Duke of Anjou's speech at the Literary Fund dinner a few sentences, and forthwith the printer received the following notice:—"If you continue to print *La Jeune France* you will be condemned and go to prison; whereas, if you send those foolish youths who scribble in it about their business, all that delicacy can suggest will be shown you by the government." The printer as he had no liking for prison life abandoned *La Jeune France*; but the editor and his confrères intend bringing an action against him, and will employ M. Jules Favre as their advocate.

### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. T. W. Clarke, Bookseller, Mansfield.

Knight's Land we live in (original edit.) in parts. All excepting parts 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27. 1848-9.

By Mr. R. Greer, Bookseller, Newry, Ireland.

Scott's Novels, Tales, and Romances, 25 vol. 8vo. edit. Vol. VI. containing remainder of Rob Roy. Constable, 1822.

By Mr. T. G. Lomax, Bookseller, Lichfield.

Kirby's Bridgewater Treatise, 2 vols. boards. Pickering.  
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, 5 vols. boards. 1790. Vol. 1.

By Mr. G. Piper, Bookseller, High-street, Chelmsford.

Major Price's History of Mahomedanism.

### TRADE NEWS.

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**—T. Chalk and W. Hall, Worcestershire, newspaper proprietors.

**BANKRUPTS.**—Thomas Lambert, York, bookseller and stationer, June 17 and July 29, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court, Leeds; solicitors, Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

**INSOLVENT PETITIONER.**—June 13, J. Brook, Ipswich, stationer and book-binder.

**SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATION.**—J. McInnes and Son, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, printers, June 11, at twelve, at the Red Lion Hotel, Falkirk.

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, has just disposed of the business of Mr. Blake, Shrewsbury, to Mr. Gilson, of London. Mr. Holmes has also valued the old-established and well-known business and library of Mr. Darnill, Richmond, Surrey, which has just been purchased by Mr. T. J. Cooke, of London.

**COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH** (Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN, Justices WIGHTMAN, CROMPTON and BLACKBURN).—**DAY v. HEMINGS**—(*The Law Chronicle*).—June 4th.—This case came before the court upon demurrer to the defendant's pleas. The plaintiff, T. F. A. Dav, was a printer in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, and he sued the defendant, William Hemings, a Chancery barrister, to recover the sum of 222*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, being the balance of an account for printing the *Law Chronicle* for the defendant, who was editor and proprietor. The declaration was in the usual form, for work and labour, and materials, &c. The defendant, among other pleas, pleaded that the printing in question was done in the city of Westminster and county of Middlesex, by a printing press, types, &c., which the plaintiff had not caused to be registered by the clerk of the peace for the county of Middlesex, as required by the statute, the 39th George III. cap. 79, entitled "An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices," amended by the 2nd of Victoria and the 8th of Victoria. There was a second plea, in which the defendant pleaded that the said printing press and types were not registered by the clerk of the peace for the city of Westminster. To these pleas the plaintiff demurred, and thus raised the question whether the fact that the plaintiff had not caused his printing press to be registered, either by the clerk of the peace for Westminster, or by the clerk of the peace for the county of Middlesex, prevented him from recovering the value of his work and labour done by the unregistered printing press. Mr. Streeten supported the demurrer, and contended that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for his work and labour. He cited several cases in support of his argument, to show that, although the printing press ought to have been registered, there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from recovering the value of his work and labour. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said that, however willing the court might be to get rid of such a defence, if they could, the statute seemed clear that if the printing press was not registered the plaintiff could not recover. Mr. Streeten said that such a construction of the statutes would lead to serious consequences, for the statute of George III. was considered obsolete, and many printers had not complied with it. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said that, however they might regret it, they were still bound by the statute. On the face of the plea, the defence did not appear to be a meritorious one. It might be, however, that upon the whole transaction such a plea might be honestly pleaded, and the defendant might feel that he had a right to defend himself *per fas et nefas*. Still, it seemed to partake more of the *nefas*, and, if the learned counsel could show the court how to get rid of it, they would gladly do so. Mr. Streeten then took another point. He said the statute of Victoria substituted the office of the clerk of the peace for Middlesex as the place of registry, instead of the office of the clerk of the peace for Westminster, and his answer to the one plea was that the printing press might have been registered in Middlesex, and his answer to the other plea was that it might have been registered in Westminster. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said he thought that would do, and called upon the defendant's counsel to support his pleas. Mr. Grant was then heard, but failed to satisfy the court that either of the pleas, by itself, was an answer to the action; and the court, with evident pleasure, gave judgment for the plaintiff. Mr. Grant then applied to the court for leave to amend, but the application was refused; and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn reminded the learned counsel of the old case of the engineer who was "hoist by his own petard." Mr. Justice Blackburn also reminded the learned counsel of "Shylock's case," and told him he was entitled to what he had asked for—viz., the strict law, but to nothing more. Judgment for the plaintiff.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### COMING SALES.

BY MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, 10th June and following day, the musical library of a collector.

BY THE SAME, in the course of June, the musical library of the late F. Perkins, Esq., of Sevenoaks.

BY THE SAME, in the course of the season, the library of the Rev. Samuel Knight, D.D., author of the *Lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus*, comprising the best authors in English theology and history.

BY MR. HODGSON, Chancery-lane, on Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th June, a lot of modern books in quires and cloth.

#### PAST SALES.

Messrs. S. L. SOTHEY and J. WILKINSON, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, commenced the sale of Archbishop Tension's library on Monday, and it concludes to-day. The attendance has been very good, and some lots have brought fair prices. The following are a few amongst the most remarkable:

**Testament.** The New Testament both in Latine and Englyshe, eche correspondents to the other after the vulgare texte, communely called S. Jeromes. Faithfully translated by Johan Hollybushe (i.e., Miles Coverdale). Black letter, good sound copy, having at the commencement the Dedication to Henry VIII., Address to the Reader, Almanack for XVIII years commencing 1538 and Kalendar, and the two leaves of Table at the end, the title-page only being wanting. Printed in Southwarke, by James Nicolson, 1538. This is the second edition of Coverdale's New Testament, and of very rare occurrence. 25*l.*

**Libri Duo Samuelis et Libri Duo Regum**, sub titulo primi, secundi, tertii et quarti Regum, cum præfatione doctoris Francisci Scorini, in Lingua Slavonica, with an illustrative woodcut preceding each book, seven others in the third book, and one on the last leaf. Large and sound copy, probably unique. Prague, 1518. A volume of the highest degree of rarity and interest, being, as far as can be ascertained, the only portion known of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian popular dialect after the Vulgate. Ebert, in his *Bibliographical Dictionary* published in 1821, and in the translation printed in 1837, writes: "Of this version only 2 vols. are known, which contain the five books of Moses, four books of Kings, Judith, Esther, Ruth, Job, and Daniel. The only copy was heretofore preserved in the Imperial Archives at Moscow," adding, "Does it still exist?" The present copy belonged to the distinguished scholar Ludolf, formerly secretary to Prince George, in whose autograph is a description of the volume on the cover. 55*l.*

**Liturgy.** Le Livre des Prières Communnes, de l'Administration des Sacrements et autres Ceremonies en l'Eglise d'Angleterre, traduit en Francoys par Francois Philippe, serviteur de Monsieur le grand Chancelier d'Angleterre, the title-page within a woodcut border with two heads on a medallion at the top, the calendar printed in red and black ink, the almanack for nineteen years commencing with 1552, with black letter and woodcut capital letters. Of the highest degree of rarity, fine copy. De l'imprimerie de Thomas Gaultier, Imprimeur du Roy en la langue Francoise, pour les Isles de sa Majesté. Avec le privilege general du dit Seigneur, 1553. 39*l.*

**Hore Beatissime virginis Marie ad legitimum Sarisburiensis Ecclesie ritum**, cum quindecim orationibus beate Brigitte, ac multis aliis orationibus pulcherrimis et indulgentiis, printed in red and black ink, with beautiful woodcuts, and emblematical borders round each page. Extremely rare, large and sound copy. Paris, Regnault, 1526. The headings of many of the prayers are in English, as also are the form of confession, and the XV Oos at the end of the volume. 19*l.*

**Hymnorum cum notis opusculum usui insignis ecclesie Sarum subversiens** printed in red and black ink, with musical notes, large and sound copy, extremely rare. Antwerp, in officina Vidue Christophori Ruremunden, impensis Jo. Cocci, 1541. 28*l.*

**Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, complectentia Textus Originales Hebraicos cum Pentat. Samarit. Chaldaicos Græcos Versionumque Antiquarum in octo linguis**, editit Brianus Waltonus, 6 vols. Ruled throughout with red lines, portrait by Lombart, frontispiece, map and plates by Hollar, with the royal preface. Lond. 1655-7.—Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton, 2 vols., portrait by Faithorne, old morocco, 1669. 8 vols. 21*l.*

**Biblia. Sacre Scripturæ Veteris, Novæque Omnia, Græcè.** Tall and sound copy, original binding, the sides impressed with various figures, in the centres the Temptation and Crucifixion. Venet. Aldus, 1518. A very interesting copy, having the autograph of the celebrated Polish reformer, John a Lasco, three times, twice in Greek, and once in Latin. 13*l.*

**Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments "The Sealed Book,"** engraved title-page and frontispiece by Loggan. Large paper, fine copy, ruled with red lines, old morocco, 1662. First edition of the Book of Common Prayer now in use. 20*l.*

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Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-  
 street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex—  
 Saturday, June 8, 1861.